New-York Daily Times.

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THE CENTRAL AMERICAN NEWS.

Last Days of General Walker in Nicaragua.

Full Particulars of his Capitulation.

Conditions of the Surrender and How it was Effected.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND DOCUMENTS.

Scenes and Incidents at Rivas Before the Departure of the Filibusters.

Important Statistics and History of the Campaign by Gen. Henningsen.

LETTERS FROM GEN. WALKER.

By the arrival of the *Illinois* from Aspinwall, we receive full particulars of the capitulation of Gen. WALKER and the close of the Nicaraguan war.

As already announced, Gen. WALKER had left Aspinwall for New-Orleans, where he arrived on Wednesday. Among the passengers by the *Illinois* to this port were Gen. HENNINGSEN and Col. TITUS.

Our correspondent, whose letters will be found below, gives highly interesting details of the last passage in Rivas, and of the negotiations between Capt. DAVIS and WALKER, which finally led to the fillibuster surrender.

On the 5th of May, 162 guns announced to the people of San José, Costa Rica, the occupation of Rivas by the Allies.

Gen. MORA, with his division of the army was expected at San José on the 12th. Great preparations were being made to give him an enthusiastic reception.

The Occidental gives all due credit to Capt. DAVIS for his humane interference to save the lives of WALKER and his followers, and also speaks in the highest credit of his noble conduct.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PANAMA, Tuesday, May 19, 1857.

"WALKER has plenty of food and supplies, and is now in a better position than ever." This stereotyped lie of WALKER's friends, and of the newspapers in his interest, is true for once. For, to-day, he is comfortably ensconced on the United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, in the harbor of Panama, where he has as much as he can eat, and "is perfectly secure from any attacks," except those of his own conscience.

In my letter of April 29, in some speculations as to the fate of WALKER in the closing scenes at Rivas, which I wrote you in haste, I probably give you by the following steamer, I said that the only possibility of his escape, was that Commander DAVIS, at the last moment, *might intervene with the Allies for his life*, and the lives of his few followers. This speculation has become fact. WALKER having been reduced to fifty men and officers on the 30th of April, surrendered with all his force on the 1st day of May, to Commander DAVIS, by and with the consent of General MORA, Commander-in-Chief of the Allies. He embarked the same day, with 16 of his officers, on board the *St. Mary's*, sailed on the 5th, and on the 17th, arrived in the port of Panama.

You will recollect that your last advices from WALKER were up to 12th April, in the shape of a rumor that he was confined to only two houses with all his force, and that he could hold out but a few days longer. This was not fully correct.

On the 4th of April, WALKER burned all the buildings except those composing the heart of the city, which he could defend.

On the 11th of April, the Allies attacked WALKER's fortifications, and after great loss, fell back to their lines. They threw an immense number of ball into the city, and endeavored to get possession of it by assault. WALKER claims that they lost 500 killed, and 70 prisoners, who fell into his hands, while his own loss was only two killed. The *Crocodile de Costa Rica* speaks of this battle as an unfortunate one for the Allies, and adds: "The loss was grave on both sides."

From this time up to the 27th April, there does not appear to have been much fighting, but deserters were continually going over to the Allies. On the 27th, 70 of WALKER's men and 17 officers deserted to the Allies, just as the firing recommenced upon the city. On the 29th, the firing against the city was continued. On the 30th, it was augmented.

On the 30th, Commander DAVIS, of the United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, appeared in the allied camp, and commenced negotiations with Gen. MORA for the surrender of WALKER and the remnant of his force. At this time the force of MORA besieging the city amounted to over 2,500 men. I have been favored with copies of the official papers of the negotiations which resulted in the capitulation of WALKER, and will give you the substance of them in regular order:

No. 1—Dated April 30, in the camp of the allies, from Commander DAVIS to Gen. WALKER—Informs him that he is perfectly aware of his position, and offers, by authority from Gen. MORA, to guarantee his personal safety, and the lives and safety of all under his command, if he and they will quit the country. Commander DAVIS also offers to take Gen. WALKER to Panama in the *St. Mary's*, and notifies him that Gen. MORA *consents to suspend hostilities*.

No. 2—Dated at Rivas, April 30.—Gen. WALKER writes to Commander DAVIS that his propositions are too vague, and asks for a personal interview.

No. 3—Dated April 30, Commander DAVIS is surprised that Gen. WALKER finds his propositions to be vague. He now asks him to abandon his enterprise, and leave the country, pledging himself for the safety of all present in Rivas, without exception, but declined the personal interview.

No. 4—Dated April 30, Gen. WALKER writes to Commander DAVIS that he agrees to suspend hostilities until notified by Commander DAVIS that they are to resume them. He wishes Commander DAVIS to inform Gen. MORA that he considers hostilities to his men to desert, as acts of hostility. He proposes to send two officers to Commander DAVIS to treat, if they can have safe conduct.

No. 5—Dated April 30, Commander DAVIS sends safe conduct for the two officers.

No. 6—Dated April 30, Gen. WALKER to Commander DAVIS, names Brigadier-General HENNINGSEN and Col. JOHN P. WATERS, as the persons who are authorized to negotiate.

No. 7 is an agreement entered into between Gen. WALKER and Commander DAVIS, in accordance with the suggestions of the latter, as follows:

RIVAS, *Friday, May 1, 1857.*

An agreement is hereby entered into between Gen. WM. WALKER on the one part, and Commander CHAS. H. DAVIS, of the United States Navy, on the other part, and of which the stipulations are as follows:

First—Gen. WALKER, with 16 officers of his staff, shall march out of Rivas with their side-arms, pistols, horses, and personal baggage, under the guarantee of said Commander DAVIS, of the United States Navy, that they shall not be molested by the enemy, and shall be allowed to embark on board the United States vessel-of-war *St. Mary's*, in the harbor of San Juan del Sur, the said Commander DAVIS undertaking to transport them safely on the *St. Mary's* to Panama.

Second—The officers of Gen. WALKER's army shall march out of Rivas, with their side-arms, under the guarantee and protection of Commander DAVIS, who undertakes to see them *safely transported to Panama* in charge of a United States officer.

Third—The private and non-commissioned officers, citizens, and employes of departments, *wounded or sick*, shall be surrendered, with their arms, to *Gen. DAVIS, or one of his officers*, and placed under his protection and control, he pledging himself to have them safely transported to Panama, in charge of a United States officer, in separate vessels from the deserters from the ranks, and without being brought into contact with them.

Fourth—Gen. DAVIS undertakes to obtain guarantees, and hereby does guarantee, that all natives of Nicaragua or Central America now in Rivas, and surrendered to the protection of Com. DAVIS, shall be allowed to reside in Nicaragua and be protected in life and property.

Fifth—It is agreed that such officers as have wives and families in San Juan del Sur, shall be allowed to *remain there under protection of the United States* Consul till an opportunity offers of embarking for *Panama or San Francisco*.

General WALKER and Commander DAVIS *mutually* pledge themselves to each other that this agreement shall be executed *in good faith*.

WM. WALKER.
CHAS. HENRY DAVIS,
Commander United States Navy.

Present and acting—C. F. Henningsen, John T. Waters, J. Winthrop Fayler.

No. 8—Dated at Four Corners, suburbs of Rivas, May 1, is a letter from Gen. MORA to Commander DAVIS, thanking him for his successful efforts in ending the war.

No. 9—Dated May 2, Four Corners, camp of the allies, is a letter from Commander DAVIS to General MORA, informing him that Rivas and all General WALKER's ammunition of war is his disposal.

No. 10—Dated at San Juan del Sur, May 2, is a letter from Commander DAVIS to Lieut. MAURY, of the St. Mary's, ordering him to take the *Granada*, WALKER's war steamer, by force, if necessary, after informing Captain PAGNOUX of the loss of national character his schooner has sustained.

No. 11 is as follows:

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, May 2, 1857.

CAPTAIN PAGNOUX: Deliver the *Granada* to the *United States*. WM. WALKER.

No. 12—Dated San Juan del Sur, May 2, is a letter from Commander DAVIS to Gen. MORA, telling him he is satisfied the claim of Nicaragua to the war-schooner *Granada* is just, and that he is ready to deliver her over. Commander DAVIS asks Gen. MORA to make arrangements for the transportation of the officers and crew to the *United States*.

No. 14—Dated San Juan del Sur, May 2, is an order to Lieut. MAURY to transfer the *Granada* to Gen. ESTRADA, Commander of the division of the allies at San Juan del Sur.

No. 14—Dated San Juan del Sur, May 2, is a letter from Commander DAVIS to Lieut. MCCORKLE, of the *St. Mary's*, ordering him to proceed to Virgin Bay, take Gen. WALKER's men in charge, and proceed to PANAMA by such route as Gen. MORA shall direct, advising him that no deserters are to accompany the party.

No. 15—Dated Rivas, May 2, is a letter from Gen. MORA to Commander DAVIS, informing him that he has received orders to march and fortify points on the San Juan River—that he leaves Gen. OLAVIA in charge, with instructions to remove the fortifications with all parties, and notifying Com. D. that Gen. WALKER had not complied with the terms of the capitulation, he and HENNINGSEN having mutilated the guns, and thrown the powder into wells.

No. 16—Dated San Juan del Sur, May 4, is a letter *from Commander DAVIS to General* CANAS, thanking him for his courtesy in all the negotiations, for his humanity to prisoners, and to the sick and wounded, and notifying him that he will leave Dr. ROSTROM in charge of the hospitals.

No. 17—Dated on board the sloop of war *St. Mary's, May 14*, is a letter from *Commander DAVIS to Commodore* MERVINE, of the *flag ship Independence* at this port, expressing the great gratification he experienced in witnessing General CANAS' humane conduct, in having immediately after the capitulation sent provisions and all necessaries to the sick and wounded; and informing Commodore MERVINE that he left sixty sick and wounded in the hospitals, and twenty in private houses.

The following is the General Order issued by Gen. WALKER to his troops after the capitulation. You will observe the phrase, "In parting *for the present*," etc., in the document.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, RIVAS, Friday, May 1, 1857.

General Order, No. 59.—The Commander-in-Chief, in communicating to the Army the following agreement, thinks it proper to state that he entered into it on the solemn assurance from Captain DAVIS, that Col. LOCKRIDGE, with his whole command, had left the San Juan River for the United States.

In parting, for the present, with the brave comrades who have adhered to our course through evil as well as good report, the Commander-in-Chief desires to return his deep and heartfelt thanks to the officers and soldiers under his command.

Reduced to our present condition by the cowardice of some, the incapacity of others, and the treachery of many, the army has yet written a page of American *history, which it is impossible to forget or erase.* From the future, if not from the present, we may expect just judgment. WM. WALKER.

The following is a correct list of the officers of WALKER's staff, now on board the *St. Mary's*:

Gen. Wm. Walker, Gen. C. F. Henningsen, Col. Bruno Natzmer, Col. John P. Waters, Lieut.-Col. Henry, Lieut.-Col. Rogers, Lieut.-Col. Tucker, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Swingle, Major Hoof, Captains West, Williamson, McKechen, Pagnoux, (schooner *Granada*,) Hawkins; Lieutenants Bacon, McMichael, Brady; Drs. Kellum, McAlemy; Orderly Frederick Romer.

When Gen. WALKER surrendered he had what he calculated as four days' provisions, viz.: two bulls, two horses and three mules.

The fact that only 60 of WALKER's men remained sick at Rivas at the capitulation shows that, at least, *100 must have died within a few days from neglect* and starvation, as the number, when WALKER commenced to eat dogs and mule meat, amounted to 170. When Gen. CANAS entered the hospital he was perfectly horror struck with the destitution and misery of the sufferers. He immediately ordered ventilation, clean linen, medicines, and even luxuries to the patients.

The number of men who surrendered with arms in their hands was 240. These men, under charge of Lieut. MCCORKLE, of the *St. Mary's*, it was understood, were to be marched to Liberia, taken across *the Gulf of Nicoya to Punta Arenas, Costa Rica*, and from thence transported in the *Panama* to Panama. The *Panama*, however, arrived this morning without any of this force, and Capt. Dow brings no reliable news of their whereabouts. I questioned a gentleman of my acquaintance from Salvador, who was on the *Panama*, as to whether they would be forwarded on her next trip. His reply was: "No, the Government of Costa Rica has no money to waste in any such expense." Some say that they have gone by way of the lake and river to Greytown, but I think there can be no doubt *they were on their way to Costa Rica*. Whether they will be forwarded is a case of *quien sabe*.

Those who have any sympathy for Gen. WALKER in his fall, unless they are lost to even the common sentiments of humanity, will have their sympathy somewhat modified on becoming acquainted with the following facts, which I have from a high official source, a gentleman who cannot be mistaken in what he relates: On the 30th day of May, while General WALKER, without the knowledge of his men, was negotiating his capitulation, knowing that he was to *surrender the next day, one of his soldiers, contrary* to a general order, went outside of his lines. He shortly after returned, he having only gone out to get a bottle of aguardiente. WALKER called him up, when he acknowledged his fault, and prayed *for forgiveness*. "If you have any message to send to your friends," said WALKER, *in his mild, but sarcastic* way, "you had better prepare it, for at sundown you die." Punctually at sunset a platoon of soldiers was drawn up for the execution, and just as the order was given to fire, the soldier appealed to his comrades: "Boys, you wouldn't *shoot a fellow-soldier for such* a thing as that, would you?" They raised their rifles and fired over his head. The poor fellow broke and ran, when he was brought to his knees by Lieut. Col. ROGERS, an Irishman, who figures in the list I send you, by a pistol shot. Stepping up to the man *while* in this position, ROGERS placed his revolver at his forehead and blew out his brains! May be there *isn't a hell*. There ought to be, if there is not.

Gen. WALKER and some of his officers have conducted themselves in the most insolent manner towards Com. *DAVIS and Com. MERVINE, notwithstanding the former saved their lives*, and has treated them in the humanest way on board the *St. Mary's*. WALKER even charges Com. DAVIS with having induced his men to desert him, and with unjustly turning over his schooner to the allies. Indeed, his insolence is so great that Com. DAVIS does not enter his own cabin, to which he kindly invited WALKER on his coming on board at San Juan del Sur. High officers of the fleet give me this information.

Yesterday, Sunday, Com. MERVINE, feeling bound to see these officers shipped to the United States, sent a very polite message to Gen. WALKER, asking *him how many of his staff were able and willing to* pay their own passage to the States? "When I *need an agent I will appoint one," replied* WALKER. Com. MERVINE then sent for Gen. HENNINGSEN, whom he found to be a well bred gentleman in his manners, and put the same question to him. Gen. H. could not say, as it was rather a delicate question for him to broach to his fellow-officers. "Well," replied Com. MERVINE, "as many as are of Gen. WALKER's way of thinking will remain on board my ship, until I get ready to go to San Francisco, when I shall take him and them to that port." On Gen. H. communicating this threat to Gen. WALKER, he *got down from his high horse*, and said that himself and Gen. H. would pay their own passage, but as to the others he could say nothing.

Com. MERVINE informs me that he shall send the *whole across the road to-morrow*, under charge of a file of Marines, who will not quit them until the *wheels are moving the steamer out of the harbor.*

There are some three or four hundred of WALKER's men in Costa Rica, besides the 240 who surrendered last at Rivas. Many of them were enlisting in the Costa Rican army. Others were being gathered at San José de Costa Rica, to be sent to Greytown, by way of the Serapiqui river. Some say that they go to take up lands by permission of Costa Rica, on the Serapiqui. In fact, I can get but little reliable in relation to the deserters.

Col. MCDONALD, formerly Agent of the steamers at San Juan del Sur, and more or less in WALKER's service, sought the protection of the *St. Mary's*, and after living on board of her six weeks at San Juan, was brought by Capt. DAVIS to Panama, on the same terms as the others. Having broken his parole not to go on shore, Gen. DAVIS sent a Lieutenant with some Marines into town to arrest him and bring him on board. He, however, claimed to be a British subject, upon which Com. MERVINE allowed him to escape.

Col. CAYCOE, WALKER's Q. M. General, who was reported by the Costa Rican papers sometime since to have deserted, remained with WALKER up to the last, and then joined the allied army.

"Col. TITUS, the Kansas Bully, who ran away from Castillo at the head of 250 men when his enemy had only 70, joined WALKER at Rivas, but deserted some five or six days before the final break up. He has gained a noble reputation as a warrior truly.

Col. CARRY held Greytown, according to information by the British steamer *Dee*, at last dates, with 200 men.

The allies' objection to the escape of WALKER was the only difficulty that Gen. DAVIS had in his negotiations. His persistency and their own humanity finally got the best of the argument, and his life was saved.

This evening the Governor of Panama having verbally expressed a fear that there might be some disturbance at the railroad station on the departure of WALKER, Com. MERVINE addressed the former a note, offering to send on shore a strong guard of Marines, if deemed necessary. Of course the Governor will not consent.

The Railroad Company's steamer Panama, Capt. J. H. DOW, arrived here this morning, having left Punta Arenas de Costa Rica on the 14th instant. She brings 5,000 hides, 9,200 bags of coffee, some indigo, cochineal, sugar, cigars, &c., and 25 passengers.

P. W. R.

Departure of General Walker for the United States.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ASPINWALL, Wednesday, May 20, 1857.

Gen. WALKER and officers left on the *Granada* at 5 o'clock for New-Orleans, Com. MERVINE sent him on shore under a guard of a file of marines, who came over with him on the same car. There was no appearance of restraint however. The people gathered in large numbers at the Panama dépôt to get a sight of the lion, but all was orderly and quiet.

In Costa Rica the people were celebrating their triumph by firing cannon, rockets, illuminations, and every other demonstration of joy.

Henningsen's Account of the War.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ASPINWALL, Wednesday, May 20, 1857.

I inclose you "Statistics of WALKER's Campaign," furnished me by Brigadier-General HENNINGSEN, *of WALKER's army, through the United States* Consul at Panama. It is not valuable to those who are in search of the real facts, as everything is much exaggerated in favor of WALKER, and against the Allies. To say, for instance, that WALKER had to contend against 8,000 Costa Ricans, in the first nine *months after the 29th June, 1856*, is an unpardonable misstatement, because *everybody knows better*. That WALKER has received, including those on the River, at least, 5,000 men is beyond question. That the Allies have neither had more than half the men in arms this HENNINGSEN states, or lost half the number he estimates they have, is equally beyond cavil. But due allowance must be made for the anxiety General HENNINGSEN has to make a good stay under defeat, and also for the errors natural to one who was so much interested they should be truths as he is. If you deduct one-half all through for General H.'s glorification of WALKER and himself, and also one half from the number and losses of the Allies all through, the thing will be as nearly correct as can be arrived at. I submit the statement to you without further comment, *as every one conversant with the facts of* the fillibuster war will be able to point out its exaggerations. F. W. R.

STATISTICS OF WALKER'S CAMPAIGN.

BY C. F. HENNINGSEN.

The first period may be reckoned from the 29th of June, 1855, comprising nine months, during which time he fought against 4,800 men, namely: 1,800 servilles, and 3,000 Costa Ricans. The result leaving him (after a loss in round numbers of 200 men in killed and wounded, and 1,000 of theirs) master of the soil of Nicaragua.

DATE.	Walker's force.		Enemy's force.	Americans killed and wounded.	Native killed and wounded.	Commander.
1855.	A.	N.				
June 29, Rivas.....	56	70	600	22	200	Walker.
Sept. 3, Virgin.....	45	130	550	9	160	Walker.
1856.						
March 20, S'nta Rosa	*200*	*120*	*400*	*35*		*Schlessinger*
April 11, Rivas.....	550	200	3000	145	600	Walker.

SECOND PERIOD.

The Second Period may be reckoned from 1st September, 1856, to Dec. 12, of that year, terminating with the evacuation of Granada. During this time, he had to contend against about 7,000 men of the native and allied army—the result being that with a loss of 541 killed and wounded on his part, and of 2,700 killed and wounded on the part of the allies. At the end of December this force was reduced to 1,600 men, *thinned every day by desertion. In fact*, but for the capture of the lake and river steamers, the war might have been considered virtually decided.

1856.	Place.	Walker's force.	Allies' force.	Am. killed and wounded.	Allies killed and wounded.	Commanders.
Sept. 1	San Jacinto.	40	300	28	—	McDonald.
Sept. 5	San Jacinto.	60	—	—	—	Byron Cole.
Oct. 15	*Massaya.*	*500*	*1800*	*70*	*600*	*Walker.*
Oct. 16	Granada.	150	600	—	—	Walker.
Nov. 10	Transit.	250	700	25	70	Hornsby.
Nov. 11	Transit.	200	800	—	—	Walker.
Nov. 17	Massaya.	260	2000	90	500	Walker.
Nov. 24	Granada.	270	2800	1150	500	Walker.
Dec. 13	Granada.	160	—	—	—	Henningsen.

THIRD PERIOD.

The third period may be reckoned from the 25th of January, 1857, to the 1st of May, 1857, which terminated the siege of Rivas, and during which time WALKER had contended with over 6,000 of the enemy, *with a loss to his force of 300 killed and wounded, and* between 2,000 and 2,500 to that of the allies.

Date.	Place.	Walker's force.	Allied force.	Am. killed and wounded.	Allies killed and wounded.	Commander.
1857.						
Jan. 25.....	Obrajo.	200	2100	15	60	Henningsen.
Jan. 29.....	St. George.	400	2500	92	350	Henningsen.
Feb. 3.....	St. George.	200	—	25	20	Walker.
Feb. 11.....	St. George.	200	—	—	160	Walker.
March 4...	Jacote.	125	200	30	—	Sanders.
March 16..	St. George.	400	2600	75	400	Walker.
March 20, and Ap. 11	*Rivas.*	—	2600	55	400	Walker.
					60	*Walker.*
Total.....				289	1100	

Force of WALKER from the time of his landing to *the 1st of May*, 1857, nearly two years, exclusive of LOCKRIDGE's force, 9,518. Total force of the Allies, exclusive of 1,200 Costa Ricans, if, as alleged, on the river, 18,600. Total killed and wounded of WALKER's force, 850. Total Allies killed and wounded, 5,860.

To this force of 9,518 men, the total force WALKER had under arms during two years, since his landing in the country, it is hardly necessary to add the armed citizens who fought at Granada and Rivas, because *they are*, with a score of exceptions, discharged soldiers, and it must be borne in mind that if many wounded died, a large proportion of the wounded recovered. It is estimated that during two years, of 9,500 men enlisted or holding commissions, about 1,000 were killed or *died of their wounds or* sickness, about 700 deserted, 250 were discharged, 485 were at Rivas on the 1st of May, and 60 surrendered or escaped down the river. Total 2,485, leaving 58 unaccounted for.

It will be perceived from these tables, which are substantially correct, whatever errors they contain being in favor of the Allies, that this has been no ordinary contest, either as regards the obstinacy with which WALKER's men fought, or the odds against which they were pitted. And to enable your readers to discern that this has been no holiday-work, it will suffice to point out that in proportion to the number engaged, the loss of the Americans averages more than double that inflicted in the battles of Mexico by Santa Anna, and that WALKER's men engaged against the average of double the disparity of force which the United States armies had to contend against in Mexico. Those readers who will take the trouble to figure out the matter, will discover that the loss was, for instance, at Rivas, 11th April, 24 per cent.; at Massaya, Nov. 13, 33 per cent.; at Granada, 27 per cent.; at St. George, in the first battle, 22 per cent.; in the last, 18 per cent. Whereas, the first day's battle in Monterey, in Mexico, gives under 9 per cent.

They will further discern that the average fighting in Nicaragua has been, all through, rather more bloody than the memorable contest of Lundy's Lane. When it is considered that about 1,800 men of WALKER's army have done the real fighting, it may be admitted that they have redeemed the weakness or the shame of those who would not face prolonged endurance or continued danger.

At Jocote, March 4, by the incapacity of Gen. SANDERS, 125 men, whom he commanded, gave way before 200 of the enemy. The wounded which he abandoned were slaughtered. His total loss was 37 men. This was called "Jocote race."

On the 16th March, Gen. WALKER marched to San Jorge with 400 men, 2 six-pounders, 1 howitzer, and 4 mortars, and approached within 400 yards and fired on the place for near two hours, expending about 200 shot and shell.

By this fire the enemy were driven out of San Jorge, except the church, where they left a small guard for the wounded. One portion of their force retired back of the town—the remainder, favored by the broken ground, brush and plantain patches, and numbering over 2,000 men, *made a fierce attack, which lasted* about four hours, on Gen. WALKER's position, which, half the time, was attacked on three sides at once. Finally, all these attempts having been repulsed, Gen. WALKER fired forty shots more on the place, with the view to show that he had maintained his ground, as there was nobody in it. It was now discovered that the enemy had got between Gen. WALKER and RIVAS, where, in the hollow roads and behind cactus hedges, they hoped to impede his return, or at least to stop his heavy guns, mortars, wagons and wounded. They were, however, dispersed without trouble or loss, till close to Rivas, where, on one road they had strongly barricaded a house at the Cuatro Esquinas.

On this road, one gun, a wagon and some wounded were wedged in on a hollow road, and almost as much loss was experienced in rash attempts to pass this house (which Gen. WALKER twice rode by) as during *the whole fight at San Jorge.*

Meanwhile Gen. HENNINGSEN, who had brought up the rear guard in excellent order, dispatched part of this force with the two guns (which had been easily cleared) into Rivas. Finally, as night was coming on, the other guns and wagons were driven through a *plantain patch and brought into Rivas about day*-break. The total loss of WALKER's force was 75 killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy is ascertained to have been 400 killed and wounded, probably much more, as nearly 600 rounds were fired from WALKER's guns.

On the 23d of March 2,500 men attacked Rivas. They nearly surprised, and had half out through the doors of the hospital, when discovered. They attacked from three sides with great fierceness for about three hours. On three points they succeeded in occupying houses outside the barricades. On one point they brought up a five-pound gun, which was captured, together with an Italian Lieutenant-Colonel commanding it, the same who was on board of the Costa Rica brig blown up by FAYSSOUX. The *enemy were finally driven out of all these houses*, leaving about 30 prisoners, one gun, and 6,000 cartridges in the hands of WALKER.

Though the enemy had been all the morning removing their dead, seventy bodies were buried that afternoon by the garrison; and two wells, one full and the other half filled with dead, were discovered two days after.

The enemy at one time occupied half the house in which Major TUCKER's men were quartered, and 20 were here taken prisoners by him. The total loss of the enemy was ascertained to be over 400 men; that of WALKER 19 killed and wounded.

The next attack was on the 4th of April. An hour before daylight, 150 Costa Ricans, on the information of deserters, gained the lower plaza and occupied nearly a whole row of houses. They again attacked three sides of the town, and succeeded in occupying *some huts*, being within a thin partition of Captain MCELHOSE's quarters on the main street.

General HENNINGSEN brought three guns to bear, *one in front, one on the side*, and one in the rear of the said house of the Plaza, and Captain BUCHANAN's company charging on them, 73 including three officers surrendered, the rest having stampeded. One of the guns was then sent to the relief of Captain MCELHOSE, and the enemy were then rapidly driven back. These and St. Ursula were the serious points of attack, on all others they had been repulsed, and by 9 o'clock A. M., had abandoned the field, leaving 130 bodies for WALKER's men to bury, and 13 prisoners, and 25 wounded in his hands. One hundred more dead were seen laid out at the Cuatro Esquinas, and 225 wounded were counted. This, however, was *only part of their loss*, which, besides prisoners, cannot be computed at less than 600 men. The total force of the enemy was 2,600 men. WALKER's loss was 16 killed and wounded, and 55 from the 23d of March, when the enemy first opened fire with a 24-pound gun, to the 1st of May.

The enemy attempted to batter Rivas with two 24-pounders, one howitzer and *four 5-pound guns, one* of which was taken on the 23d of March.

Their 24-pound shot, of which they fired near 500 into Rivas, strange to say, only killed one man. (*Lieut. MOORE.*) and wounded another by falling beam. (Col. HENRY.) Capt. MANN was killed by a 5-pound shot, and the roofs of the houses suffered considerably.

Some of these 24 pound shot, together with all the church bells and another gun, taken when WALKER entered Rivas in December last, were cast into 6-pound balls and fired back.

When Rivas was surrendered to Capt. DAVIS, the *trunnions of all the guns had been broken off* and all the ammunition destroyed.

Letters from Gen. Walker—Interesting Accounts of Recent Engagements.

From the San Francisco Herald.

By the permission of Mr. EDMUND RANDOLPH we are *enabled to lay before our readers, this morning*, the following narrative of recent events in Nicaragua, *from the pen of Gen. WALKER himself. From* this letter, devoid as it is of any attempt either at exaggeration or concealment, an accurate idea of the present condition of things in Nicaragua can be formed. It will be read with interest:

RIVAS, March 22, 1857.

MY DEAR RANDOLPH: CRITTENDEN wrote to me that * * * had been a very useful man in California; therefore I sent him back with instructions to report faithfully and accurately. I did not know his propensity to lie, or I should have sent some one else. This time I shall write, and not trust to any one. * * * * * * * * *

Since the enemy came into this Department, we have never had more than 500 men for marching. On the first of January, the aggregate of the army was upwards of 1,000, including sick, wounded, and officers on furlough. Now it amounts (Ordnance, Commissary's, Quartermaster's etc. Departments,) to something over 700—for marching, 400. *The diminution* is due almost entirely to desertion and the bills *of the enemy—very little to fever or any form of disease.*

Besides the fight at Obraje—which, as the Costa Rica papers show, *did more damage to the enemy than* I thought for—we have four times attacked them at *San Jorge*, and have had one action on the plains near Jocote. During that time, the enemy had several times received reinforcements. Just before we attacked them last, they had from five to six hundred men from Punta Arenas through Guanacaste. They have never attempted to land any men at San Juan del Sur since the ill-fated expedition of the "*Once de Abril*."

Concerning the action at Obraje, and the first and second attacks on *San Jorge, you are already informed.* I supposed that * * * would inform you that *before he left* we gave them a cannonade of about one hundred rounds, but he does not appear to have done so, and I see nothing of this in the papers. This cannonade *depressed the enemy, who did not venture to* come out to attack us; but our supply of round shot (6 lb.) was limited, and we retired. Since then, we have been casting 6 lb. shot, and our cupola for smelting is now in operation. This, with the 500 shot CRITTENDEN sent, *assists us materially.*

After our first cannonade of San Jorge, I mounted fifty or sixty men, and thus raised the Ranger force to 110 or 120. For some days they secured the neighborhood and kept the enemy close to San Jorge. But they began to desert; one whole company—FARRELL's—going off in two detachments. This company was made up of Stockton gamblers, who did pretty well in action, but had not moral courage to bear up against the terrible reports put in circulation by the natives.

About the time the *Sierra Nevada* was expected, I sent forty Rangers to San Juan del Sur, under the orders of Col. CAYCOE. The day they were to return, I got news that the enemy—about 300 strong—were at or near Jocote. I accordingly sent General SANDERS, with about 120 rides, to convoy Jocote and accompany with Col. CAYCOE. On the road, some few miles this side of Jocote, he met the enemy, from 200 to 250 strong. Soon after the fire opened, Captains HERMIT and GORWAY, whose companies were deployed in advance, were killed; a panic seized their men and spread rapidly to the rest of the command, and it was, according to all accounts, impossible to rally the men. Eighteen were left on the field—most of these wounded were left in the night, and some eight or ten wounded were brought in. What makes the matter worse, CAYCOE had met the enemy on the Transit and got the better of them, so that they were probably in retreat to San Jorge when SANDERS met them. This happened on or about the 4th of March.

Of course this affair had no tendency to check desertion, which was already rapid, and fomented by the proclamations and addresses the enemy found means to scatter in our camp. On the 7th, however, Captain SPRAGUE arrived with 70 men, and on the next day I addressed the whole force in the Plaza. The desertion was stopped, and the army returned to a healthy state.

The affair at Jocote had depressed the courage of the men, and impaired their confidence in each other; but on the 16th—this day a week ago—I thought their spirits good enough to hazard another attack. Accordingly, on Monday morning, I marched with two sixes and a 12 pound howitzer, 4 mortars, about 400 rounds of 6 pound shot, and 96 shells, supported by men. We opened fire about 7 A. M., at a distance of about 400 yards; and after giving them 120 or 130 rounds of balls, opened with the shells. This soon *forced them to come out of the town* and attack us. They came out, I think, some 1,500 or 1,600 strong, attacking us vigorously on all sides. Our men met them well—let them come up close—and drove them back with great slaughter. We kept up our cannonade on the town, so that they did not venture to return. About 8 P. M. I ascertained that nearly their whole force was scattered along the road to Rivas, in order to prevent us, as they said, from returning. Forming, then, the column with our wounded and ammunition in the centre, I took the head of the column and kept the advance companies at a charge all the way to Rivas, driving the enemy from all the points they occupied on the road, and scattering them in all directions.

Our loss in this action was 14 killed and 30 wounded, most of the latter slightly. By the enemy's own account they have lost from 400 to 600. The reports make these killed; so I think their loss may very safely be put at from 300 to 400 killed and wounded. Besides these the roads have been covered with deserters north and south. On the night of the 19th, 83 Costa Rican deserters passed through Virgin on their way home.

Altogether, I think this last blow is as severe as any we have given them since we have been in the country. It has raised the courage of our own men; I never saw them fight better than they did last Monday. In addition to this, while we were at San Jorge, and this place was in the keeping of the departments, citizens and hospital-patients, a number of the poor natives of the neighborhood came in and asked for arms. A number of the natives, too, have been voluntarily bringing in to us hogs and cattle during the week. These facts are significant, for they show how *the natives think the war is going.*

Considering the numbers which have been brought against us in this war, it is remarkable that so many of the poorer class of people have adhered to us in all reverses of fortune. Ignorant as they are of the resources and the feelings and sympathies on which we rely *for* support from the United States, their confidence in our power is due to the constancy with which we have borne up against famine, pestilence and the thousands the Allies have sent against us. Their hatred, too, to forced military service and their desire for quiet, tranquil labor makes their sympathies with us. I believe we can say with truth and just pride that, in spite of the calumnies our enemies have spread—in spite of the stories about civil and religious Slavery—that we have a large majority of the working people in our favor. Especially is it true in this department, where the transit has increased their little trade and made them familiar with the advantages to be derived from the Americans.

Concerning matters on the river, you will receive by the *Sierra Nevada* all the news I have up to the present time. The *Orizaba* will bring later advices, although not later than the 20th, as the Tennessee does not, I understand, touch at San Juan del Norte. My impression is, that LOCKRIDGE will be here in a few days, either by way of Chontales or along the southern shore of the lake; that is, if he is not able to get a steamer. My side, Major HALDEMAN, left here for San Juan del Norte with such instructions as lead me to expect LOCKRIDGE soon. Before the *Orizaba* returns I may have news direct from the river; if so, I will send it to you.

You will see that our ports are made free. This *will, I think, facilitate the settlement of the Mos*quite question in a manner more honorable to Nicaragua than was proposed by the Clarendon-Dallas treaty.

I shall write again before the steamer returns.

This letter is written merely to give you some idea of events up to this date. Yours, truly,

WM. WALKER.

MR. EDMUND RANDOLPH.

MONDAY, March 23d.

P. S.—While writing the foregoing the enemy were keeping up a carronade—very slow—with a 24 pounder, from a hill 1,200 or 1,400 yards distant. Their camp was situated on the Hacienda of Cuatro Esquinas, in *the direction of San Jorge*, while at the same time they barricaded on the Obraje road, on the brow of a hill about 200 yards from our pickets.

Yesterday afternoon and evening, the women who have been friendly to the enemy packed up and left. This was suspicious and foreboded a general attack. The officers on duty for the day were ordered to be vigilant during the night, and two general and two field-officers were ordered to be up in turn. About daylight, an aide called me, saying that the hospital—the Malleone house on the hill—was attacked in the rear. A company was ordered to the hospital, and the enemy was repulsed with the loss of an officer and 6 or 8 killed and a number wounded. The Rifles *hardly caused on the side of the hospital*, when the whole front and right flank, as well as a portion of the rear of our camp, were assailed by the enemy. They got into some of the houses, and commenced very industriously to throw up barricades; but they were finally driven from all their positions, and repulsed with a loss—as far as I can judge from the dead and wounded left behind—of between 300 and 400. They also lost a four pound piece taken by us, as well as 46 or 70 English Minie muskets, and some 5,000 cartridges—excellent British powder in the last.

One of the wounded taken prisoner is an Italian, who came out under the auspices of the Accessory Transit Company, in July, 1855, for the defence of Castillo and the river frontier. *He deserted after the* treaty of the 23d of October, 1855, and went to Costa Rica; was blown up on the *Once de Abril*, and picked up by Captain FAYSSOUX. After several months service in the chain-gang here, he knocked a careless sentry on the head and escaped. He was therefore, an officer of confidence with the Costa Ricans, and had charge of two four-pound pieces in the action. From him I *gather some interesting details. Heavy* we were attacked this morning by upwards of 2,000 men, under JOSE JOAQUIN MORA. It appears that the 500 or 600 men who left San José on the 2d instant, did not arrive at San Jorge until last Wednesday, *two days after* our cannonade. Since then J. J. MORA came from San Carlos with 500 more, leaving TEHEDAS SALAZAR, (the greatest coward in Nicaragua,) in charge of that post. From all accounts SALAZAR could not have with him more than 100 men; and MORA brought with him the 24 pound gun from San Carlos. I, therefore, conjecture that by this time LOCKRI

[illegible] believing that there can never be a question so difficult or complicated that it may not meet with a prompt, a peaceful and honorable solution." Nor did the speaker less represent the feelings of his countrymen when he declared that no class of Englishmen [illegible] with jealousy on the expansion of the Union [illegible] the increase of its inhabitants. [illegible] may have had an existence in the last generation, when the memory of our feuds was fresh, and when it [illegible] to raise up in the Spanish race a barrier against the predominance of our supposed rivals. But in English [illegible] of this feeling. In the first place, we have learnt that no Spaniards or other Continental people are capable of holding their own against the energy and enterprise of a nation of Anglo-Saxon blood, and to suppose that the Americans can be arrested by a set of [illegible] laws [illegible] can be set aside at the bidding of the politicians [illegible]. But, as Lord NAPIER justly observed, the feeling of Englishmen is rather one of pride and gratification [illegible] our fathers judged calamitous, our language, [illegible] and institutions should be made the heritage of a new world which is growing up to such high destinies. We may trust, then, that with a more [illegible] appreciation [illegible] the [illegible] will die away, and that, while we look with satisfaction on the legitimate extension of the Republic's power in the New World, the Americans will see with equal good will the development and increasing greatness of the British Empire. There is certainly room enough for both when each [illegible] the friendship of the two nations received an interruption. If any one were to ask why it is that of late days there has sprung up in this country so favorable a feeling towards the United States, we should be inclined to answer that one of the chief reasons is the [illegible] of liberal institutions and what we may call English ideas on the Continent of Europe. In despair [illegible] turned from the contemplation of [illegible] countries where our political usages have been copied only to be made ludicrous or revolting. The events of the last ten years have taught us how little comparatively these nations have in common with us, and have drawn closer the bonds which unite us to a kindred people, without whom we should be alone in the world.

The United States and New-Granada.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Tuesday, May 12.

Mr. WYLD asked whether the Government, in consequence of the expedition now fitting in the ports of the United States, the destination of which was said to be the coast of Central America and the territories of New-Granada, had any intention of stationing a naval force upon those shores for the protection of British interests?

Lord PALMERSTON.—In reply to the question of my hon. friend I have to state that the Government have [illegible] are about to station, on the coasts of America, on both sides, naval forces which they think sufficient for the protection of British interests; but, considering the interest—I may say the anxiety—which has been excited in the public mind by the rumors to which the hon. gentleman has referred, it would be more agreeable probably to the House that I should give a short explanation of this question, and of its present position. (Hear, hear.) The House is aware that [illegible] the [illegible] very deplorable scenes of violence and outrage at the Isthmus of Panama [illegible] a quarrel began—nobody well knows how—[illegible] say that it was a dispute between a passenger and a native about a water-melon; but, at all events, it acted like a spark thrown upon a smouldering fire, which burst out into a flame, and the reciprocal dislike which had long been growing up led to acts of great violence and scenes of bloodshed, which everybody must deplore. The United States Government [illegible] for the past and security for the future [illegible] sorry to say that the Government of New-Granada [illegible] is not particularly [illegible] duties, or [illegible] compliance with these demands. [illegible] and communications between the United States and New-Granada Governments, which have not yet led to any satisfactory termination. It is quite clear, I think, that that which is true in regard to private property is true also in regard to a Government—that it has its duties as well as its rights; and that the Government of New-Granada is bound to provide for the security of persons and property passing along the railway through its dominions. The excuse which it gave for refusing compensation to those who suffered by these outrages was, I think, to a certain degree, its own condemnation, because it alleged that the high-handed proceedings of the passengers for a long time before had created great exasperation, and it therefore was not astonishing that a slight cause should produce very considerable results. Now, I must think that if they knew that this great exasperation existed it was their duty to take measures to prevent the commission of outrages either by foreigners upon their own subjects, or by their own subjects upon foreigners. We have been in communication with the United States Government upon this matter—a matter which evidently concerns not merely the interests of the citizens of the United States, but also those of all other nations whose people are in the habit of traversing that Isthmus. I am happy to say that the United States Government profess the most just and honorable intentions. They disclaim any desire to occupy or take possession of any portion of the Territory of New-Granada, or of the railway. That which they are naturally entitled to expect is security for their citizens in passing and repassing the Isthmus by railway, and they naturally also require some redress for the injuries which were sustained upon the occasion to which I have referred. I am happy to say that their requirements are such as would be made by any Government in a similar position, and that they entirely disclaim any intention of taking advantage of this quarrel for the purpose of putting forward any unjust or aggressive demand against the Government of the State of New-Granada. (Hear, hear.)

From the London Times' City Article, May 13.

There can be little doubt that the Spanish race in New-Granada have had much to bear from the conduct of the Californian emigrants, and that, whatever the United States' Commissioners may think upon the point, allowance is to be made for the effect produced upon a weak and sensitive people by the fact of shiploads of Filibusters, well supplied with ammunition and money, being regularly and openly dispatched month by month from the principal ports of the Union. Nothing of this sort, however, can exempt New-Granada from the due discharge of her own duties, and, as in her treaty with the railway company she pledged herself to an efficient protection of the transit, she is bound to pay for any deficiencies [illegible] in that respect, and [illegible] guarantees against its recurrence. Whether those guarantees must necessarily involve [illegible] which would place the [illegible] power of the United States, and [illegible] of such [illegible] in harmony with the clauses of the Clayton-Bulwer [illegible] questions which have probably been reconsidered at Washington by the new Cabinet, and which are therefore, it may be assumed, not likely to lead to embarrassment. It is desirable to remark, however, on the evidences which each year presents of the consequences that have arisen for the conduct of those who in 1852 defeated the efforts for the united action of the commercial classes of England and the United States for promoting a joint interest in opening up the communication between the oceans. *Had the two countries gone hand in hand, each would might have been developed [illegible]*, and the general growth of the prosperity of Central America might by this time have been one of the happiest countries of the age. The results of neglecting the opportunity were plainly predicted, and we now see Nicaragua devastated, New-Granada about to be attacked, and Mexico, while involved in complication concerning the Tehuantepec grant, in constant apprehension of further dismemberment.

From the London Post (Ministerial) May 14.

The short but important statement which Lord PALMERSTON made on Tuesday night, respecting the unfortunate difference which prevails between the United States and the Republic of New-Granada, will, we believe, be received with equal satisfaction on both sides of the Atlantic. It shows, first, that the Government of the noble Lord is fully alive to the necessity of protecting British interests in Central America, and, secondly, that the policy of Mr. BUCHANAN and of General CASS *is not of the aggressive character which has been so generally imputed to* [illegible] *of the American newspapers*. Instead of hostility to England, the recent re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the two nations appears to have obliterated the recollection of former disagreements, and to have restored those cordial feelings of friendship, the interruption of which was always a matter of deep regret to the people of this country. The Government and citizens of the United States have given a [illegible] to the sentiments of amity which were so [illegible] expressed by Lord NAPIER on a recent occasion, and Lord PALMERSTON has now adopted and confirmed the views of the British Minister at Washington by assuring the House of Commons that, in reference to the New-Granada difficulty, the United States Government profess the most just and honorable intentions; and that they disclaim any desire to occupy or take possession of any portion of the Territory of New-Granada, or even of the Panama Railway. The history of the dispute, whether arising from some insignificant cause, or from some grave and long-continued provocation, is a matter which it is now useless to discuss. It is quite clear that the outrage which was perpetrated in April, 1856, on the line of the railway, ended in the murder of several American citizens, and that the evidence being conflicting as to the real authors of the quarrel, the Government of New-Granada have not only failed to show that their subjects were in the right, but they have also refused to give to the United States that redress for the past, and security for the future, which, in this case, they have claimed, first by negotiation, and now are about to demand by a perfectly justifiable exhibition of naval force. Another important inference may be drawn from the proceedings connected with this dispute. The Panama Railway is the great means of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans—the readiest and cheapest route by which the [illegible] from California can be accomplished. [illegible] in the world has an interest in this important [illegible] with regard to its neutrality, but [illegible] of those who avail themselves [illegible]. The State of New-Granada, [illegible] disorganized Government, and with [illegible] of Spanish and Indian origin, not [illegible] very orderly, has not the power, [illegible] the inclination, to establish those [illegible] police along the railway which the necessities of this vast passenger traffic require. In saying this, we do not for a moment doubt that Californian adventurers and American fillibusters, with revolvers and bowie-knives in their pockets, would be rather disagreeable customers even in a country where the law is enforced with a stern and vigorous hand. But it is unfortunate that the weakness of New-Granada should be brought in direct contact with the lawless propensities and practices of a horde of men who carry with them wherever they go disrespect and contempt for constituted authority. The United States Government has, therefore, acted with moderation and justice in having sought first, by the peaceful means of negotiation and remonstrance, to secure that system of high police which in New-Granada is an absolute necessity; and secondly, upon the failure of diplomacy, *in using force to compel the attainment of the same object*. The public in this country will readily agree with Lord PALMERSTON, that the United States Government is entitled to expect security for their citizens in passing and repassing the Isthmus by railway, and also to require redress for grievous injuries. The presence of a British fleet at the scene of possible hostilities will not be unattended with salutary effects. Lord PALMERSTON states that the British Government have stationed, or are about to station, on both sides of the Isthmus, naval forces which they think will be sufficient for the protection of British interests. It, therefore, is not probable that the Commander of the United States squadron will be instructed at once, and without further parley and negotiation, to imitate the proceeding of Captain HOLLINS, of the *Cyane*—a proceeding which not only ended in the destruction of Greytown, but in the destruction of much property belonging to English and French subjects, for which, we may add, no compensation has yet been given. The English fleet will be on the spot to watch the proceedings of the United States squadron, and to exercise that moral influence which is to be the duty of the United States Commissioner and naval force now about to be dispatched to the Chinese seas. It is in every sense deeply to be regretted that the Isthmus of Panama, perhaps the most important geographical and commercial position in the world, should be the seat of a number of weak and disorganized Governments, which contain within themselves no germ of future permanency or power. The United States Government, by adopting a moderate and temperate course, have in the present instance placed themselves entirely in the right; and should the exhibition of force be attended with the desired result, namely, security to life and property along this great interoceanic communication, the commercial nations of the world will have no reason to complain of a policy in the success of which they have a common interest, and in the results of which they must participate.

The Crusade against China—The War and its Object.

From the London Times, May 14.

No reflections are more obvious than those in which the greatness of effects is contrasted with the smallness of the causes leading to them, but it seems as if an extraordinary illustration even of this familiar doctrine would be exhibited in the Chinese waters during the present twelvemonth. Last October Mr. Commissioner YEH thought fit to apprehend on board the *Arrow* a wretched Chinaman whose son or father was alleged to be a pirate, and to refuse the redress which this offence required. It is not improbable that next October may witness, as the consequence of this trumpery [illegible] of a lorcha, an assemblage of the fleets of half Europe off the coasts of China. A British squadron is already there, and a second on its way. An American squadron is to be despatched forthwith, and a French squadron is on the point of departure for the same destination. All this, perhaps, is natural, but this is not all. Spain is about to revindicate its interests in "the Indies," and the ancient flag of Castile and Leon will again be conspicuous in the Far East. Austria is to send ships to China, Sardinia is to do the same, and it is not impossible that other Italian ports may despatch their quotas on this all-attractive expedition. Such a gathering of European keels will hardly have been seen since the days when the galleys of Genoa and Venice carried the chivalry of Christendom to the liberation of Palestine.

However, the object is not a holy war this time. The war, if fighting must needs ensue, will be just and will be unavoidable, but for that matter we alone are the actual belligerents, and we could certainly manage the contest by ourselves. Why, then, are the eagles gathered together? Upon the scent which usually collects them, no doubt. The attracting carcase is a huge, over-populated empire—not, perhaps, effete, not decaying, not tumbling to pieces, not exposed in the ordinary helplessness of a prey, but still presenting irresistible allurements to the keen-eyed Cabinets of the Old and New World. The simple matter is, that a country large enough to constitute a considerable section of the whole globe is not unlikely to be brought into the community of Christian nations for the first time. As it happens, the country in question possesses also the monopoly of a produce so sought after as to be all but a necessary of life, and it is rich besides in those treasures of silk indispensable to the markets of the West. It is not, however, in this more productiveness that the attraction resides. The laws of supply and demand may always be relied upon to insure cargoes of Chinese commodities; nor is it to be anticipated that we shall get tea in much greater quantities, or at a much cheaper price, after this business is settled, than we did before. Neither can we assume that the expectations of reciprocity in commerce are exerting any very powerful influence. We ourselves, of course, being such very large consumers of Chinese produce, and such very large manufacturers on our own behalf, may naturally wish that Chinamen would deal with us as we deal with them, and not balance the transaction so interminably in silver. Alone; but Spain and Sardinia can have no eager anxieties in this way, and, even if they had, it is doubtful whether the pasture is very promising for any of us. The Chinese Empire is so large, its productions are so various, and habits of self-sufficiency in all respects have been inculcated upon Chinamen for so many generations, that it would be unsafe to reckon upon any immediate diffusion of European goods through the interior of the country, even after all the facilities which we may obtain.

Where, then, must we look for the attraction which appears to be so universally felt? Probably in the simple fact that an enormous empire is about to be introduced to the world. Hitherto China has avoided the intercommunication of society—has received nobody, and has visited nobody. The barriers are now likely to be removed, and one State would like admission to the mysterious region as well as another. Such an event as this gives the only chance now remaining of entirely new dealings, alliances or connections. There are no fresh worlds to be discovered; we have been round and round the globe, and have even found the northwest passage. If anything new is to be done it must be in some country long known but hitherto inaccessible, and such a country is China. Japan is a sealed land, certainly; but Japan is a mere speck on the map compared with the mighty empire of the Chinese. Here we believe is the true secret of the gathering. Governments do not, perhaps, expect much; we do not expect much ourselves, but none like to lose an introduction which may convey nobody knows what, and which is all the more enticing from its very mystery. Every State wishes to be on a footing with the most favored State in its reception at a perfectly new place. Very likely there won't be much divisible, but nobody desires to miss a dividend for want of registering a claim. Commercial profit, political "influence," colonial position—fifty things besides, are floating about as possibly contingent on a good connection with China, and even where none of these are regarded there is the example of fashion and example. Where half the world is going nobody likes to be behind.

And who, then, is to be the master of the ceremonies at this strange spectacle of a Congress? In old days the Pope would have partitioned China, as he did the globe, and assigned the imaginary benefits of its provinces by equitable distribution among the Crowns of Christendom. As there is no longer such an arbiter we must each deal for ourselves, and we can do so, we trust, without any conflict of interests whatever. Our own interests are certainly not such as to clash with those of any other Government. On the contrary, they coincide, in the first instance, with the chief interests of all. We demand security for Europeans, freedom from insult, freedom from abasement, freedom from danger. We desire to terminate once and for all the expression, if not the existence, of that feeling by which a semi-barbarous people, whose lives by their own valuation are as cheap as those of dogs, presume upon a superiority in the scale of creation over the most civilised communities in the world. As our trade with the Chinese is enormous, and as we cannot dispense with some establishments in those parts, we ask for such reasonable freedom of settlement and range as health requires, and for the power of taking a few hours' exercise without being stoned. As we know perfectly well that Chinamen, as a nation, are not troubled with any actual sentiments of intolerance or unsociability, but are ready to take service and lodgings at any place between Singapore and St. Mary-axe, we require that they shall give as well as take, and behave as freely at home as they do abroad. Here ends the principle of our demands. As to the immediate conditions of commerce, they must take their chance, nor is a word necessary on this score. Although such a trade as the Chinese have lately driven with us is almost without a parallel under the sun, if the "balance of trade" is to be computed by the amount passing in money from one side to the other after the industrial productions of each have been interchanged, what is to be thought of the bargain of John Chinaman, who takes the whole value out in silver, and, after selling millions upon millions' worth, will buy nothing at all? This, however, is at his own discretion; we only ask him to do what he is profoundly anxious to do, viz., supply us with tea, and not visit us with degradation and injury while we are making our purchases. If other nations wish for like facilities, the course is open to them. We can have no possible jealousy in this respect. We want to light our own taper at the Chinese candle, but others can do the same without putting us in a bit worse position, or the Chinese either. We trust, indeed, that the results may be as much for their advantage as for ours. There is very little room left for supposing that the Chinese have any great step now to take in entering upon more liberal communications with the world. We have good grounds for believing that their character is in a phase of transition. Their enterprise, as shown in the goldfields and the Straits of Malacca, their ambition, as evinced at Sarawak, and the fermentation of the whole national mind, as exemplified in the tenacity and scope of their rebellion, are conclusive proofs against anything like a cherished system of isolation or seclusion. They have grown too big for their own country, like young birds for their nest; they are fain to come out into the world for their advancement, and they have turned things upside down at home. Their policy, in fact, is at an end. It has endured a long while, but it has failed at last. China must come out of its shell, for its own sake; and when so many millions of human beings throw their lot in with the rest of mankind it is hard if the result should not be for the benefit of all.

Spain and Mexico.

THE TROOPS FOR MEXICO NOT YET DEPARTED—HOPES OF A SETTLEMENT—GEN. CONCHA TO BE REMOVED ON ACCOUNT OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Advices from Madrid state that the troops destined for Cuba, and eventually for Mexico, had embarked at Cadiz on board the vessels prepared for them, and the Generals who command the expedition, MENDINUETA, GARRIDO, and SANTIAGO, had gone on board the *Francisco de Asis*. The actual sailing of the expedition had, however, not taken place.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 16th of May, says:

A telegraphic dispatch from Madrid announces that M. LAFRAGUA, the Mexican Envoy, arrived there yesterday. He had this morning an audience of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. I have already mentioned the probability of a pacific arrangement of the quarrel between the two Governments. The latest dispatches received by M. LAFRAGUA from Mexico were of a satisfactory kind, and I have little doubt that, as a favorable disposition exists on both sides, zealously encouraged by the English and French Ambassadors at Madrid, the affair will be terminated amicably. In that case the greater part of the troops sent out to the Gulf will be kept at Cuba to strengthen the garrisons of that island.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Times* writes, under date of May 8:

There have been reports this last day or two of the intended removal of General JOSE CONCHA from the command of Cuba, but they obtained little credit, as his term of service expires in October, until when it was thought he would be allowed to remain. Information, however, has just reached me, from a highly trustworthy source, that his recall has been decided on in a Council of Ministers, and that he is to be replaced by General LERSUNDI, at present Minister of Marine. The name of the person who is to replace LERSUNDI is matter of conjecture, but the post will very probably be offered to Don LUIS GONZALES BRAVO. It would not be surprising if there were one or two other changes in the Cabinet; at least, it is generally thought that General FIGUERAS will not long remain in the War Department—a post he fills but very poorly. I am not yet acquainted with all the reasons for CONCHA's recall, but the recent scandalous extension of the Slave Trade in Cuba is believed to be one of them. On this subject, as I before informed you, Lord HOWDEN has lately had occasion to address frequent complaints to the Spanish Government. General CONCHA has, of course, following the example of most of his predecessors, taken a percentage on the profits of this illegal and infamous traffic. He is said to have made the moderate sum of $1,000,000, on which, even if he receive no other appointment, he will be able to exist tolerably on his return to Europe.

The India and China Mails.

INDIA.

TRIESTE, May 14.—The steamer *Bombay* arrived here to-day, at 2½ P. M., in 116 hours from Alexandria, which port she left on the 9th instant.

The India mails left Alexandria on that day, with advices from Bombay to the 17th of April; Calcutta, April 9; Ceylon, April 19, and Hong Kong, March 29.

A mutinous spirit still prevails in the Bengal army, especially in the 34th native infantry.

At Bombay the banks have again reduced their rate of discount 1 per cent.

The import market remains unchanged. Freights were declining. Exchange 2s. 1⅝d.@2s. 1¾d.

At Calcutta there was little or no change in either the produce or export markets. Freights have advanced. The money market was getting easier. Exchange 2s. 1⅞d.@2s. 2⅛d.

CHINA.

TRIESTE, May 14.—Accounts from Hong Kong of the 30th March, state that three English ships, with troops, had arrived there. Admiral SEYMOUR had not undertaken any new operations.

The Viceroy YEH had imposed very heavy contributions on the towns and villages under his jurisdiction.

In China nothing of importance had transpired since the departure of the previous mail.

The steamer *Zenobi* had arrived with troops from Madras.

Exchange at Hong Kong, 4s. 11d.

Advices from Shanghae of the 20th March, state that a large business had been done in silk. The total amount of arrivals was 80,000 bales, of which 77,000 had been settled.

Exchange 6s. 11d. to 7s.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Arabia.] LONDON, Friday, May 15, 1857—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been inactive during the week. SUGAR dull, and 1s.@2s. lower. TEA and COFFEE steady. BREADSTUFFS are quiet. MONEY: on the Stock Exchange the demand continues active. CONSOLS leave off at 93⅞@94 for money, 94⅛@94⅜ for account. BAR SILVER 5s. 1⅝d.; Mexican DOLLARS 5s. ½d. American EAGLES 76s. 4½d., nominal. DOUBLOONS: Spanish 76s. 6d., South American 75s.

COCHINEAL dull, and 1d. cheaper. 400 bags at auction during the week partly sold. Honduras Silver 3s. 1d.@3s. 11d.; Blacks, 4s.@4s. 9d. Mexican Blacks, 3s. 10d.@3s. 11d. Teneriffe Silver, 3s. 10d.@4s.; Blacks, 7s. 6d.

COPPER in good demand. We quote Tough Cake and Tile £127@£130. Sheathing, 14d.; Yellow Metal Sheathing, 1s. 3d. The discount has been raised from 2½@3 cent.

RUM quiet. 150 hhds. Bengal sold at 2s. 9d., proof.

COCOA dearer. 410 bags Trinidad mostly sold at 70s. for low grey to 90s. for good red. 300 bags Guayaquil at 93s.

COFFEE.—On the spot there has not been much doing, owing to the absence of public sales; the transactions are limited to about 900 casks Plantation Ceylon, chiefly from second hands, at firm rates, and 2,000 bags Native Ceylon, good clean quality, at [illegible]. A good Continental demand for floating cargoes has led to the sale of two St. Domingo; 3,900 bags Aux Cayes and Jacmel at 52s. 6d. 4,000 bags Gonaives and Port-au-Prince at 57s.@57s. 6d. and for four of good first Rio—[illegible] bags at 50s., 3,700 bags at 50s. 9d., [illegible] bags at 49s. 6d., all for near ports.

COTTON.—Sales for the week 1,500 bales, at steady prices. At Liverpool there has been a good demand, sales for the week being 51,290 bales; mid. Orleans is quoted 7 13-16d. ₩ lb.

CORN.—There was a good supply of English Wheat at Monday's market, for which the demand was limited, and very little business was done, although a decline of 1s.@2s. would have been submitted to. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 56s. 10d. on 114,880 qrs. returned. We quote White American Wheat 62s.@66s.; Red 59s.@62s. ₩ qr. American Flour 28s.@31s. ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES.—840 tons Cuba Muscovado sold at 20s. 9d., landed here.

DRUGS, &c.—Aloes—50 cases Cape all sold at 13s.@40s., and 26 cases East India at 90s.@£7 10s. Gum Ammoniac—32 cases partly sold at 32s.@40s. for middling to good Block. Gum Benjamin—80 cases mostly sold. Siam, £10@£11 15s. for middling to fine Block, and Penang at £8@£9 7s. 6d. for ordinary thirds to very good second [illegible]. Shellac—Of 78 cases little sold. Button, 43s.; Orange, 81s. Castor Oil—634 cases only partly sold at 3⅜d.@4½d. for very dark. Turmeric—402 bags Bengal bought in at 60s.@61s. Turkey Opium, 14s. 6d. Cutch, 43s. Gambier, 17s.@17s. 6d. Saffron, 30s. Quicksilver, 1s. 10d.@1s. 10½d.

HEMP.—Russian very dull at £33 10s.@£34 10s. Manila—310 bales at auction were bought in; from £36@£37 for middling to fair roping quality, there being no disposition to purchase. Jute—167 bales offered, sold from £20@£22.

INDIGO.—The quarterly sales (consisting of 10,691 chests) commenced 12th inst. Prices generally ruled from 2d.@6d. ₩ lb. under last sale's rates. 5,836 chests passed sale, of which 1,488 were withdrawn, 1,302 bought in, and 4,896 sold.

IRON.—Welsh in moderate demand at £7 10s.@£7 12s. 6d. for Rails, and £7 10s. for Bars, f. o. b. Scotch Pigs—73s. for mixed Nos. on the Clyde.

LEAD.—In good demand. Common Pig, £24 10s.

RICE dull, but without material change; white Bengal, 10s. 9d.@11s.; mid. to fine Ballam, 10s. 9d.@11s. 1½d.; good Madras, 11s.

SUGAR.—The market has become dull, and, in order to effect sales, holders have been obliged to submit to a reduction in prices of 1s.@2s. ₩ cwt. on last week's quotations; there has however generally been a disinclination to give way, and the business transacted has been limited. Of British West India only 370 hhds. have been sold, including 229 hhds. Barbadoes at public sale from 57s. 6d.@61s. 6d. 25,000 bags Mauritius and East India have been offered at auction during the week, but only a small portion sold. Foreign: 260 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at auction sold at 1s. 6d. ₩ cwt. below the highest point—49s. 6d.@55s. for low brown to low middling Yellow (12s. 6d. duty), and 56s.@58s. 6d. for low middling to good yellow (13s. 10d. duty). 1,202 boxes Havana and 964 bags Siam were chiefly sold at about 1s. decline, the former at 55s.@56s. for low and middling brown (12s. 6d. duty), and 56s. 6d.@57s. 6d. for good Brown to middling Yellow (13s. 10d. duty), and the latter at 55s.@59s. 6d. for low to good middling White (13s. 10d. duty); 3,444 bags Brown Pernams were bought in at 52s. Privately, 1,300 bags Brown Pernams sold at 50s. 6d. (12s. 6d. duty). Afloat nothing doing. The following were the imports and stocks on 1st inst. compared with those of the same period last year:

	1856.—Imports.—	1857.
Chief Ports of Europe	217,800,000	209,000,000 lbs.
Great Britain	286,800,000	258,500,000 lbs.
Total	504,600,000	467,500,000 lbs.
	1856.—Stocks.—	1857.
Chief Ports of Europe	70,900,000	84,600,000 lbs.
Great Britain	197,000,000	129,200,000 lbs.
Total	267,900,000	213,800,000 lbs.

TALLOW.—Quiet, at 58s. 6d.@59s. for Y. C. on the spot, 58s. 6d. for May and June, and 56s. for the last three months of the year.

TIN.—English was further reduced on 11th inst. 3s. on Common, 4s. Refined. Blocks 138s., Bars 140s., Refined 143s., Straits 140s., Banca 144s.

TEA.—The market has been more active. Common Congou 1s. 0⅜d.@1s. 0½d. ₩ lb.

TURPENTINE.—Rough sells at 10s. 6d. American Spirits are held at 45s.@45s. 6d.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets....May 16.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The Liverpool COTTON Market advanced fully ⅛d. on receipt of the advices from the United States per *Arabia*, but Manchester not having responded to the improvement, the feeling gradually declined, and the market closed quiet at last week's rates, excepting for Fair Bowed and Mobile, which are quoted ⅛d. higher. Sales of the week were 51,290 bales, including 33,840 American, and of which 6,920 were on speculation, and 5,750 for export. Stock 505,590 bales, including 370,470 American. Quotations were: Fair Orleans, 8⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 7 13-16d.; Fair Mobile, 8⅛d.; Middling Mobile, 7 11-16d.; Fair Uplands, 8d.; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d. Sales Friday 7,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export; market closing steadily, without further alteration. In Manchester business is dull.

WHEAT rather less active in the Liverpool market, and quotations variously called from "unchanged" to 2d. lower.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

$1,658,072 IN TREASURE.

Two Weeks Later from California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands.

Brigham Young Besieged at Salt Lake City.

THE CRABB EXPEDITION AGAINST SONORA.

CALIFORNIA MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARKETS.

The U. S. mail steamship *Illinois*, C. S. BOGGS, U. S. N., Commander, left Aspinwall May 19, at 9 P. M., and arrived at Kingston, Ja., on the morning of the 23d, coaled and left on the evening of the same day, arriving at Quarantine May 28, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

She brings the California mails of May 5, $1,658,072 in treasure on freight, and 781 passengers.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Golden Gate*, R. L. WHITING, Esq., Commander, left San Francisco May 5, with 810 passengers and $2,176,[illegible] in treasure on freight, ($591,858 of which was for foreign account,) and arrived at Panama at 7 P. M. on the 18th.

Semi-official information has been received at Panama, from Bogota, that the Islands in the Bay of Panama, together with tonnage dues from vessels belonging to the United States, have been ceded to England.

The schooner *Mary Taylor* has been wrecked in the Bay of Tehuantepec.

Col. CRABB's party in Sonora have been destroyed by the Mexican troops. CRABB was wounded and taken prisoner with 59 of his men; 14 escaped, remainder killed.

May 22, EMMA FRANCES, infant of L. and LUCY B. HANFORD, died of ulcerated sore throat.

May 23, JEAN CHAUCHI, aged 39, of Bordeaux, France, died of diabetes, and was buried at sea.

We are indebted to Mr. E. MITCHELL, purser of the *Illinois*, for special favors, and to BERFORD and Co.'s Atlantic and Pacific Express, and to the express of WELLS, FARGO & Co., for papers received with dispatch.

Treasure List by the Steamer Illinois.

Drexel & Co.	$310,000	E. A. Stern & Co.	$15,022
Wells, Fargo & Co.	297,300	Meader & Adams	15,000
Robb, Hallett & Co.	200,000	Wm. Heller & Co.	13,300
Dunen, Sherm. & Co.	178,000	Newh'l, Spalz & Co.	12,000
Order	169,030	J. B. Weir	10,000
Howland & Aspinwall	73,048	W. F. Weld & Co.	8,000
Am. Ex. Bank	60,000	O. H. Cummings	4,000
James Patrick	42,000	N. Wilson, Jr., & Co.	3,302
E. Kelly & Co.	41,000	John Phelan, Jr.	3,300
L. Von Hoffman & Co.	38,700	J. B. Thomas	3,000
Wm. T. Coleman & Co.	37,000	T. S. Hattie & Co.	3,000
Wm. Seligman & Co.	30,000	A. Jay	2,907
Freeman & Co.	33,700	H. Strybing	2,450
Ross, Falconer & Co.	28,641		
Renard & Co.	18,800	Total	$1,658,072

News from California.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE—PASSAGE OF IMPORTANT ACTS—THE STATE INDEBTEDNESS—MINING AND AGRICULTURAL INTELLIGENCE—WAGON-ROADS ACROSS THE SIERRA NEVADA.

Our advices from San Francisco are to the 5th of May inclusive.

The Eighth Legislature adjourned *sine die* at meridian of the 30th ultimo, after a session of four months. Although two hundred and eighty bills were passed, but very few of them were of a general character, and fewer still will prove of ultimate benefit to the State. The most important measures are those submitting to the people the question of voting for or against a Convention to revise the Constitution, and the Revenue Act; the election of two United States Senators; the impeachment and conviction of HENRY BATES, late State Treasurer; the impeachment and acquittal of G. W. WHITMAN, Comptroller of the State, sum up pretty much all of other than ordinary legislative business. It is generally conceded that the Legislature was composed of a better class of men than have too frequently heretofore represented the people. The *Alta Californian* of the 5th, speaking of some of the more important measures that have passed the Legislature, says:

"The mail which leaves for the Atlantic to-day will convey the gratifying intelligence that the Legislature has at last passed a bill—which has received the signature of the Governor—submitting directly to the people, at the next general election, the question of repudiation, or settlement of the State indebtedness, declared by the Supreme Court to have been unconstitutionally created. In the early stages of the session we urged upon the members of the Legislature the immediate adoption of such a measure, as it would necessarily have had the effect to preserve, at least to a certain extent, our credit in the East, and might have saved many of the bondholders the pecuniary sacrifices they have been required to make, in the sale of the bonds at the low figure to which they have been reduced on account of the Supreme Court's decision, and the continued neglect of the Legislature to provide for taking the sense of the people upon the question of their adoption or repudiation. As it is, we think we can assure our friends at the East, as we have already said, that California will not repudiate. The question will not come to a vote until the general election in September, and, although it is possible and probable, that individual demagogues, seeking an ephemeral popularity among our floating population, may attempt to make an advocacy of the principle of repudiation the means of obtaining office, we have no idea that any degree of success will be attained by them; and we know that no political party, with any hope of success, would dare to make an issue before the people in favor of repudiation. We again say, that we think we can safely assure the absent holders of our securities, that they need have no fear but that they will receive the indorsement of the people. A Revenue bill has been passed, by the terms of which ample provision is made for the current expenses of government, and when the present indebtedness is provided for, we do not believe there will be any occasion in the future for us to exceed the amount of $300,000, to which we are limited by the Constitution."

The accounts received from the mining section of the State continue to be as favorable as ever, and vast quantities of gold are shipped to the seaboard. The supply of water is generally more abundant this Spring than usual, owing to the extraordinary amount of snow lying on the mountains. The quartz mills in the central counties are doing better than ever. The cumbersome machinery in use at first is rapidly being supplanted by that of a more suitable character, and there also appears to be much more system in the management of these quartz enterprises than formerly. Owing to the unprecedented height of the streams, the season will be far advanced before mining in the drained channels can be profitably or successfully carried on.

Agricultural prospects are not so encouraging as mining. Grains and fruits are far advanced, but the former are suffering much from the drouth which prevails all over the State. In some portions of the Southern border counties the wheat and oat crops are already nearly ruined; and even in Yolo, and other adjacent counties, the farmers are bitterly complaining, and foreboding the entire destruction of their cereal products. There is no doubt that the injuries from this cause are overrated, but if no rain falls speedily, an incalculable amount of damage is inevitable. Much more attention than ever before has been paid during the last season to the growing of fruit trees, and the prospects are flattering for a large yield.

The people in the northern section of the State are holding meetings and conventions, and it is probable that several good wagon roads will be constructed to and across the Sierra Nevada, for the purpose of uniting with the termini of the roads provided for by Congress, and of thus bringing in the immigration to California. There is a great degree of enterprise and determination exhibited by the people of the different counties on this subject.

The schools of San Francisco have held their annual examinations during the week, and closed for the term. It is expected that, under the effect of the late amendments to the Consolidation bill, the schools will soon be in a flourishing condition, although they have labored under considerable embarrassment during the last few months.

News from Oregon.

APPREHENSIONS OF ANOTHER INDIAN OUTBREAK.

The news from Oregon indicates that the Indians are again becoming restless, and threaten hostilities.

Considerable anxiety is felt at the mouth of the Umpqua about the Indians upon the Coast Reserve. They are quite discontented, and threaten to return to their homes on the Klamath and Rogue River. Capt. STEUART is prepared, as far as possible, to intercept their southward march, and prevent their crossing the river; but it is feared the small force of sixty men, under his command, will not be sufficient. The Indians number at least 500 warriors; and according to the best accounts, one third of them are well armed. They comprise the fiercest of the southern band. It has cost two bloody and expensive wars to get them under. It would be a dreadful calamity to Southern Oregon should they get back. The mountains along the coast are filled with detached parties of prospecters and miners, following out the gold discoveries of the Six and Coquille Rivers completely at the mercy of these revengeful devils, should they return; and that they will return, or at least, make the attempt, is the settled opinion of those who are at present here.

Important from Salt Lake City.

BRIGHAM YOUNG BESIEGED IN HIS OWN HOUSE.

From the Calaveras Chronicle (Extra.)

Yesterday (Sunday) morning, 19th inst., Mr. THOMPSON, the daring and intrepid Carson Valley Expressman, arrived in Mokelumne Hill, *via* Murphy's and the Big Tree Road, from Carson Valley. He left Eagle Ranch on the morning of the 14th, and was four days in reaching Murphy's, having lost his way directly after striking the head waters of the Mokelumne. The reflection of light from the encrusted snow rendered him blind, and that was the cause of his losing his way.

He reports the snow on the mountains from four to six feet deep, from Hope Valley to the Big Meadows; and thinks this is three feet less than is now on the Johnson Cut-off. This is his first trip on the Big Tree Road, and he says it is by great odds the best natural road across the mountains.

By private letters, received from Salt Lake, Mr. THOMPSON learned that the schism in the Mormon Church has assumed a formidable character. The Gladdenites, or apostates from the Simon-pure faith as enunciated by BRIGHAM and his adherents, have of late wonderfully increased their numbers, and grown so rebellious that the Prophet is forced to environ himself with a trusty guard of the faithful. The letters state that his house is guarded night and day by his friends, and that, so bitter are his enemies against him, he is afraid to show himself in public. He has deserted the Tabernacle. Mr. THOMPSON does not confirm the rumor of his flight.

The Mormons of Carson Valley, on account of difficulties apprehended with their Gentile neighbors, had been peremptorily ordered to Salt Lake, by the Prophet, but thinking it easier to negotiate a peace than to sacrifice their homes, they have shaken hands with the Amalekites, and buried the tomahawk.

The Crabb Expedition to Sonora.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Herald.

FORT YUMA, Cal., Wednesday, April 15, 1857.

EDITOR OF THE SAN FRANCISCO HERALD: Our news with regard to CRABB's party is rather conflicting. It seems to be pretty generally settled, however, that, after a very severe march over the desert, they reached Sonoita, losing one wagon, much baggage and many animals, and with much suffering on the part of the men. They missed the wells, and only found them by the aid of a Mexican whom they met on the road. At Sonoita they found provisions—especially flour—very scarce, but paid for all they took. Here, it is said, they received orders from PESQUEIRA to garrison Altar, and hold it until they received reinforcements, when the independence of Sonora was to be declared. A special courier required CRABB to go to Hermosillo, to confer with PESQUEIRA. The conflicting report is that PESQUEIRA was *en route*, with five hundred men, to prevent the disembarkation of CRABB's reinforcements at Adair Bay. CRABB's party, finding that Altar had been in some sort fortified, by building an adobe wall entirely around the town, leaving only one or two gates open for ingress or egress, made a diversion towards Cavorca, a smaller place, where, after a sharp fight, in which twelve Mexicans and ten of CRABB's party were killed, the latter retreated. This news came by an Indian runner, to the chief of the Papago Indians. The Americans at Tucson and the Arizona mines do not believe the report, but it is certain that Altar is so defended that it cannot be reduced without artillery, and CRABB has none, so he wisely declined the attack. Mr. BELL, of the Arizona mine, has just informed me that the authorities of Zuni were determined to oppose the fillibusters to the bitter end.

I am afraid CRABB is too weak in men, and that his Mexican allies may throw him over on this account. However I may regret any accident or misfortune to my personal friends in the expedition, I can have no sympathy with a movement so unfortunate for our national reputation, *unless it is testified*. CRABB got several recruits in Sonoita, and will get more from the Purchase. Small parties go from here to join him every day. Yours, OBSERVER.

News from the Sandwich Islands.

STORMY MONTH—THE NEW GUANO ISLANDS—EARTHQUAKE—LOSS OF THE JOHN C. FREMONT.

We have dates from Honolulu to the 4th of April. The previous month had been one of storms. A schooner was being fitted out for a trip to newly discovered guano islands in the vicinity of the Sandwich Islands.

The severest earthquake ever yet known on the island of Hawaii, occurred on the 24th of March, at 20 minutes past 12 M.

A child was recently born in Honolulu, with four legs, and four perfectly formed feet. The physicians think it will live.

The *Commercial Advertiser*, of March 19, says:

By the arrival yesterday of the schooner *Mary Ross*, from Fanning's Island, we have the particulars of the loss of the N. G. bark *J. C. Fremont*, bound from Puget Sound to Sydney, with 380,000 feet of lumber. The *Fremont* was lost on Christmas Island Nov. 21, and was owned by Messrs. WESTERMAN & TALBOT, of San Francisco. Her cargo was owned by W. C. TALBOT. She was under the command of Capt. JOHNSON, formerly in command of the *E. P. Foster*, which sailed yesterday. The vessel and cargo were a total loss, the wreck going to pieces in 24 hours.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In San Francisco, April 16, by Rev. Dr. Eckman, Alfred W. Hart, Esq., of Tahiti, Society Islands, to Dora, youngest daughter of the late Benjamin Hart, Esq., of Montreal, Canada.

In San Francisco, on the 19th inst., by Rev. Mr. B. Brierly, Mr. Henry Sweetser to Miss Anna Timons, all of San Francisco.

At Red Bluffs, April 1, by Rev. Father Rinaldi, Mr. G. W. Hammers to Mrs. M. Scully.

In Sacramento, April 16, Wm. S. Tittle to Miss M. M. Worthington.

In Auburn, April 16, Mr. Edward M. Hall, of Auburn, to Miss Jennie S. Walker, of Bangor, Me.

In Buckeye Valley, Amador County, April 14, Rev. John F. Blythe to Miss Sarah A. Moore, all of Amador County.

In San Francisco, April 21, by Rev. E. Bannister, Capt. Joseph Myrick to Miss Fannie E. Stevens.

In Jackson, April 16, Mr. Andrea Arata to Miss Augusta Monte Verde.

In San Francisco, in Grace Church, April 19, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Kip, Mr. George B. Taylor, of Columbia, to Mrs. Mary E. Trost, of San Francisco, formerly of Bangor, Me.

In San Francisco, April 21, by Rt. Rev. Archbishop Alemany, in the French R. C. Church, Francis William L. Mells, of Mariposa, to Mary Agnes Murphy, of San Francisco.

At San Andres, April 12, Mr. D. H. Pillsbury to Miss Della Curley.

In San Francisco, April 28, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Alemany, P. A. Owens to Mary F., daughter of Capt. J. T. Wright.

April 9, by L. C. Wittenmyer, Esq., at his residence, Mr. Henry Russell to Mrs. Jeannette A. Waldie, all of San Ramon, Contra Costa County.

In Sacramento, April 20, Wm. Louden to Miss Virginia Dora, of Sacramento.

In Sacramento, April 20, Charles Lasalle, of Yankee Jims, to Mrs. Cohen.

In Stockton, April 21, Alden Hammond to Elizabeth B. Weeks, both of Stockton.

At the residence of the bride's father, in American Township, Sacramento County, April 21, Warren N. Bacon to Elizabeth Hudson.

At Vallecito, Calaveras County, Mr. F. P. Debnam to Miss Emily Decker, both of Vallecito, formerly of Arkansas.

At Russian River, April 5, Mr. E. Bay, of Sierra County, to Miss Elvira Eubank, of Russian River.

On Cosumnes River, near Cook's Bar, April 23, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. J. H. Smith to Miss A. A. Banney.

At Cottonwood, April 16, Mr. Wm. H. Bend to Miss Emily Miller, both of Cottonwood.

At Don Pedro's, April 19, Mr. Alfred W. Hulse, to Miss Ann Amie Smith, both of Don Pedro's.

In Marysville, April 16, Mr. Lewis Arner, of Yuba, to Mrs. Mary A. Gardner, of Sutter.

In San Jose, April 19, Mr. M. Gasivodda to Miss Antonio Fierce, of San Jose.

At Beatty's Hotel, San Jose, April 26, by Rev. B. Brierly, John T. Sherman to Mary C. Haley, both of Calaveras Valley, Santa Clara County.

In Marysville, April [illegible], Mr. Charles Wood to Miss E. A. Rice.

April 22, by Rev. [illegible], John J. Blair, Esq., to Miss Abigail V. [illegible], adopted daughter of Erastus Root, Esq., all of Alameda County, California.

In San Francisco, April [illegible], at St. Mary's Cathedral, by Rev. J. A. Gallagher, Mr. Wm. Chisholm to Miss Margaret Garnett.

In San Francisco, April 29, by Rev. B. Brierly, Mr. Biram Ingraham to Miss Maria Foster.

In San Francisco, April 30, at the residence of Mr. O. F. Willey, by Rev. R. P. Cutler, Mr. Thomas S. Eastman to Miss Cynthia A. Willey.

In San Francisco, at the residence of John R. Lewis, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Scott, April 28, Mr. John M. Neville to Miss Sarah A. Osborn, formerly of St. Louis, Mo.

At the residence of G. W. Walton, Clinton, Contra Costa County, April 26, by Judge Thorn, A. Johnson, Esq., of San Leandro, to Miss S. M. Young, of Muskegon, Mich.

In Oakland, May 1, by Rev. James Pierpont, Mr. Wm. McNeill to Miss Anna Maria Mullen.

In San Francisco, April 30, at the residence of Capt. F. W. Macondray, by Rev. R. P. Cutler, Capt. Oliver H. Saunders, of the bark *Rocket*, to Miss Elizabeth McKay, both of Salem, Mass.

In San Francisco, May 2, by Rev. B. Brierly, Frederick G. Wentworth to Miss Charlotte Nokes, both of Russian River.

In Sacramento, April 30, Mr. G. W. English to Miss E. C. Anderson, both of Sacramento.

In Sacramento, April 30, Mr. D. W. Welty to Mrs. Eliza Adella Wright, daughter of E. W. Miner, of Wisconsin.

In Sacramento, April 23, Mr. J. Maltby, of Clarksville, El Dorado County, to Mrs. E. A. Atwood, of Sacramento.

DIED.

In San Francisco, April 19, Anna Emily, only child of Thomas R. and Emily Parker, aged 4 months and 13 days.

In San Francisco, April 20, Capt. Joseph Dewing, of Salem, Mass., aged 60 years.

In San Francisco, April 21, of apoplexy, Margaret Daly, a native of Ireland, aged 25 years.

In San Francisco, April 21, at the United States Marine Hospital, of consumption, Andrew Jackson Babcock, formerly of New-York, aged about 23 years.

In San Francisco, April 21, Sarah Jane, aged 2 years and 6 months, and William Edward, aged 2 months, children of Mr. and Mrs. John Murray.

In Petaluma, April 14, Mr. Randolph Carver, late of Forest City, Sierra County, but formerly of Oberlin, Lorraine County, Ohio, aged 26 years.

In Mariposa, April 14, Alexander Reid, a native of Greenock, Scotland.

In Jackson, April 12, of whooping cough, daughter of Mr. Wild, aged 11 months.

In Sacramento, April 22, of typhoid fever, at the residence of his brother, Thomas Hill, Dr. J. S. Hill, late of Massachusetts.

In Columbia, April 15, Wm. P. Stone, of Baltimore, Md., aged about 40 years.

In Yreka, April 1, Benj. Cook, aged 25 years, formerly of Connecticut.

In San Francisco, suddenly, on Saturday morning, April 25, Chloe Ann, wife of A. S. Edwards, aged 35 years.

In San Francisco, April 26, after a severe illness, J. M. Payne, aged 40 years.

In Oroville, April 21, Louis J. D. Defontaine, aged 30 years, a native of Montreal, Canada.

At his residence on South Cottonwood, Tehama county, April 18, of consumption, Mr. David A. Laird, aged 29 years.

In San Francisco, April 29, Michael Haley, a native of the parish of Drum Cliff, County Clare, Ireland, aged 29 years.

In San Francisco, April 28, Lizzie Francesca, infant daughter of Thomas Jefferson and Francesca Hall, aged 11 months and 7 days.

In San Francisco, Wednesday night, April 29, George Montgomery, of New-York, aged about 30 years.

In San Francisco, April 30, Herman Scholls, a native of Hanover, Germany.

In San Francisco, May 1, at 3½ A. M., Laura Anna, eldest daughter of John and Laura A. Taylor, aged 4 years, 1 month and 16 days.

In San Francisco, May 1, of congestion of the brain, Wm. H. Palmer, Esq., aged 40 years.

In San Francisco, May 1, James Kimball, son of Geo. F. and Isabella Kimball.

In San Francisco, May 2, at 8 P. M., Cornelia Frances, youngest and only child of John and Laura A. Taylor, aged 2 years, 3 months and 11 days.

In San Francisco, May 3, Mr. John Steele Clendenin, of the law firm of Howell & Clendenin, Napa City, and native of Lancaster County, Pa.

In Auburn, at the Orleans Hotel, May 1, of consumption, [illegible] Lane, formerly of New-Bedford, Mass., aged 25 years.

In Jackson, Amador County, April 29, Christian Miller, aged 40 years, a native of France.

In Amador County, April 25, Lucy Adams, aged 11 years.

In Santa Rosa, April 21, Alice, daughter of John and Harriet Frandway, aged 6 years.

In Santa Rosa, April 26, James Buster, aged 20 years.

In Jackson, Amador County, April 11, James C. Barry, aged 28 years.

Near Benicia, at the Barracks, April 26, Frederick Hecker, of the Dragoons, Co. A.

Review of San Francisco Markets.

From the Alta, May 5.

The aspect of the market has not changed materially from what it was at the date of the last steamer's departure. The operations of the fortnight have been steady, though by no means of an important character, and for the most part trade has assumed a jobbing appearance, business in the demand has been mainly to supply light deficiencies in stocks as they developed themselves. Of speculative movements there have been none of any moment. A feeling in Drills and Sheetings, and one in Flour, have been the only features in this respect worth adverting to. The demand for goods from the country has been very moderate indeed, to be sure there has been more doing than in the preceding fortnight, at the same time nothing that has caused continued application on the part of the jobbers for two or more consecutive days. As long as this lasts—and from appearances it seems likely to do so for some time to come—there will be slight improvement to notice in the character of the business in this city. Rates for goods, in the face of this continued depression, have been kept up in a surprising degree. Some of the prominent staples have succumbed, and prices therefor have receded, but others again have gained strength, and the feeling on the whole is undeniably confident. The speculation in Flour still keeps up, and the holders express great confidence in their ability to carry their schemes through successfully. The elements, as they generally do at this particular season, promise aid to the movement, inasmuch as rain having ceased to fall for many days, it is feared that unlimited damage has been done to the grain crop throughout the State.

From all the agricultural districts the accounts are gloomy in the extreme, and even with the much needed showers, it seems altogether likely that a great deal of destruction is inevitable. Since the famous flour exportation of last year, nothing in the way of domestic produce, at least of noticeable amount, has been shipped from this port until the present. The holders of Barley, finding that the stock on hand was of a nature so extensive to allow the maintaining of a paying figure, have undertaken to relieve the market of a portion of the surplus. A shipment to New-York of 11,000 bags has been made, and more will probably be shipped. There seems some probability of a similar shipment of Oats to Australia.

Money continues scarce, and current rates of interest [illegible] ₩ cent. being regularly paid for loans on merchandise, with a wide margin of value at that. The reasons for this we have explained before—the withdrawal of foreign capital; speculators holding goods for a rise, and waiting for the country to exhaust present stocks, and want of confidence among the miners in the banks as depositories for their money. It is beginning to impress itself more and more on the minds of the business men of the State that we must have a general banking law, before we can expect any permanent improvement on the present state of affairs.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Dr. Caldwell's Expedition—Death of Lieut. Strain—American War Vessels in the Harbors of Aspinwall and Panama—Circular of the Governor of Panama—Aspect of the Difficulty with the United States—Settlement of the Mackintosh Claim—Cession of Islands to England—Miscellaneous News, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Wednesday, May 20, 1857.

I was led into several errors in my last letter, in speaking of Dr. CALDWELL's Expedition across the Isthmus from the Gulf of San Miguel on the Pacific, towards Caledonia Bay on the Atlantic. He did not ascend the Chucunaque, but the Darien and Savanna Rivers. The Chucunaque is a large, deep river, into which twenty other rivers fall, but a good portion of it runs nearly parallel with the coast; and it was by following it that Lieut. STRAIN suffered so much. Dr. CALDWELL ascended the Savanna to Port Principe, where there is fifteen feet of tide-water at full tide. From thence he started in a northerly direction, having heard that there existed a comparatively level tract of land to the northward of the route taken by Captain PREVOST, of the *Virago*, in 1852. The first day after leaving Principe, Dr. C. crossed Captain PREVOST's track. This day he traveled about six miles from Principe, cutting his way frequently through the vines, palms and thorny bushes. He calculated that within four or five miles from Principe he reached the summit between the Atlantic and Pacific, which he guessed, for he had no instruments, did not exceed 160 feet. Captain PREVOST's summit was about 350 feet. For the next three days he crossed a thickly wooded but almost level country, intersected with numerous streams, cutting his way frequently, as on the first day, through the dense undergrowth. On the fourth, by climbing a tree, the Atlantic was seen through a gap in the range of mountains, apparently at about ten miles distance. On the fifth day, at evening, the gap in the Atlantic range was distinctly visible from the top of a tree, the ocean being about six miles off. Having been out of water for 48 hours, the Doctor was obliged at this point to retrace his steps, and reached Principe on the eighth day after he left it. Mr. HOSMAC, who resides at Chepigana, writes to the *Star* here, confirming Dr. CALDWELL's views in regard to the plain or table land. He says that he has often heard from the Indians that a portion of it was covered with water during the rainy season. Dr. CALDWELL estimates the whole distance from Principe to the Atlantic at 30 miles. Dr. CALDWELL thinks he has demonstrated three important facts: the great depression of the country across the route he traveled, the summit being, as I have stated, only 160 feet; the existence of a wide plain or table land, and a convenient gap through the Atlantic coast range. He will go down again with instruments, if he can get another leave of absence. In the meantime he will urge, in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, the importance of a Government survey of the route.

In connection with this subject, I am pained to record the death of Lieut. STRAIN, U. S. N. He died, I believe, in a fit, at Aspinwall, on the evening of the arrival of the New-York steamer on the 14th. He came out to join the U. S. sloop-of-war *Cyane* at Aspinwall. Many readers of *Harper's Magazine* will recollect the interesting account of his expedition across the Isthmus of Darien in 1854.

Many Americans here are somewhat puzzled to know why seven or eight large ships of war are to be kept by the United States in the harbors of Aspinwall and Panama, when the news is accompanied by the announcement that no demonstration of a hostile character are to be made. As the Isthmus cannot be blockaded, we have come to the conclusion that Uncle Sam is anxious to encourage cattle raising and agriculture among the natives, and for that purpose is going to send them additional customers for their beef, plantains and *frijoles*. It is rather an expensive way of doing the thing, however. Let us see. The United States claims from New Granada $400,000 for damages suffered by her citizens in the Panama massacre. We have had three ships of war lying in these ports a year, in order to recover the money. Four more ships, making seven, are to be added to the fleet, which fleet is to lay here until the Congress at Washington can meet to enforce the payment of the money demanded. That will be another year. A fleet of seven vessels, with 2,500 men and officers cannot be maintained for less than $100,000 per month.

Seven ships at 12 months, at $100,000 per month	$1,200,000
Three ships which have laid here a year at $50,000 a month	600,000
Expense of Commissioners, etc., to Bogota	50,000
Time of Congress in discussing the matter	200,000
	$2,050,000
Cash claimed	400,000
Dead loss to the United States	$1,650,000

When we have got our money, we shall also have the satisfaction of knowing that we have not, in increasing it, made the Isthmus route one whit more secure than it was on the 15th day of April. The people here don't care how much money the Government at Bogota pays. They feel about as much interest in the welfare of the National Treasury as they do in that of the Queen of the Fejee Islands. In fact, the Isthmus will really be benefited, pecuniarily, in the affair. Beef will take a rise, certainly, when the whole fleet arrives, and the Señoritas will stand a chance for new lovers among the officers. In fact, that game has already commenced. It was only the other evening that the gunner of the *Independence* married one of the most beautiful girls of Panama. If the United States wishes to make this route safe, let the President demand the punishment of the criminals who murdered our people on the 15th of April, and who now walk as proudly through our streets.

That the Governor of Panama is highly pleased with the delightful assurances from Washington, that

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT CIRCULAR.

The following Circular was issued on Saturday [illegible]

REPUBLIC OF NEW-GRANADA, STATE OF PANAMA, }
PANAMA, May 16, 1857. }

[illegible]

JOAQUIN ASPRILLA.

[illegible]

... Senors [illegible] ... have ... the ... of war against the United States as *Ja Granada*, and this is the only indication of returning reason I can see. Ospina will no doubt [illegible] enough to [illegible] the pride of his people.

Senator Arosemena's bill making the Isthmus independent, placing it under the protection of New-Granada, Great Britain, France, the United States and Sardinia, was defeated in the Senate, it getting only three votes.

The British fleet at Carthagena has brought the Government of New-Granada to terms on the everlasting Mackintosh claim. Congress immediately passed a bill, giving the President power to settle it [illegible] to Her Majesty's Minister, and the fleet has left. The first thing the British Admiral did, on his arrival at Carthagena, was to [illegible] to send two hundred of his men, sick with the yellow fever, on shore to the Hospital, which was acceded to.

Gen. Posada, who has been some time resident in [illegible], has written a pamphlet at Carthagena, urging the rights of the United States to indemnity for the April massacre. He has always been a staunch friend of the [illegible].

The opposition to President Ospina charge him with intending to make use of the proposed vote giving him unlimited power in case of invasion by the [illegible] army, by the [illegible] introduced into the House of Representatives raising the national [illegible].

[illegible], a member of the House of Representatives, having published a scathing article on the [illegible] in New-Granada, one of the [illegible] to whip him for it the other day in Bogota—in which, however, he did not succeed. The Pope had better be coming along this way soon, if he wishes to find any relics of the old priestly [illegible] in Spanish America.

There was an idle story afloat at Carthagena, that a young man from Panama had attempted to assassinate [illegible]. It is only bar-room babble.

The Governor of the State of Panama has called an extra session of the Legislature to meet on the 1st of June. He does not vouchsafe, in his proclamation, any reason for the call. Perhaps it is to define the position of the Isthmus in regard to the alienation of any of its territory to a foreign power.

A law has passed through the House of Representatives at Bogota, ceding the right of reversion of the Government of New-Granada to the Panama Railroad, and all the national property in the State of Panama, and also leaving advances on the revenue [illegible] provided the whole will pay off the [illegible]. The Senate passed the bill to a second reading, [illegible]. If this be a plan to get the Railroad into British hands, it may succeed.

[illegible] that propositions have been made [illegible] rights over the Island of Taboga, the main island in the Bay, to Great Britain, in the settlement of the Mackintosh claim. It would be a [illegible] if England should get in ahead of us in her naval station here, though I do not credit the story.

P. W. R.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Attack on Callao—Defeat of the Revolutionists—Assassination of the Secretary of the United States Consul—Movements of Vivanco—News from Chili and Bolivia, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Wednesday, May 20, 1857.

By the British Mail steamship *Lima* we have Valparaiso dates to April 16, Callao and Lima to the 28th, Paita 29th, and Guayaquil to the 30th.

PERU.

Vivanco has gone overboard. He has met the enemy and he is theirs. *Fate*, which seemed to be in his favor for a short time, totally abandoned him at the critical period. The gods, or the gold condors of [illegible], had the effect to bring Peruvian officers and Peruvian soldiers up to what nothing had ever brought them before—a good, square fight.

My last, you will recollect, left Castilla *en route* over [illegible] from Lambayeque to Paita, with [illegible] in pursuit of Vivanco, who had reached the latter port ahead of him, and embarked on the *Apurimac* and *Guevas* with all his force in the North, consisting of some six or eight hundred men, to go to attack Callao and Lima, before Castilla could reach there. On the morning of the 21st, Vivanco cast anchor in the Bay of Callao, and immediately began to make preparations for landing. The population of the city were much excited, of course, and many families left the city. The National Guard were called to arms, and several companies held themselves in readiness in their barracks. At 11 o'clock at night, Vivanco's men commenced to take to their boats, and the disembarkation was carried on until 3 o'clock in the morning without discovery.

At [illegible] o'clock 543 men had reached the shore, near the mouth of the river Rimac, and took up their line of march for the suburb of the Pescadores. Here they [illegible] men, when they put to flight after a few shots. These shots served to notify the people of what was going on, and also Castilla's steamer *Ucayali* in the bay, which sent immediately 100 men on the Muelle to protect the batteries planted here.

In the Pescadores Vivanco's force divided, one portion taking the route through the Calles de Lima and Figura for the Plaza, and the other portion marching straight from the Pescadores for the same point. In the Calle del Sosiego the divisions met, and marched to the Plaza of the Church. At this point it was decided that one division should march by the Calle de Lima to attack the Castle, while the other should attack the Arsenal and the batteries of the Muelle. The latter division had reached the Hotel de la Marina, when the men from the *Ucayali* having reached that point, they were received by a heavy fire from both the marines and National Guard, which forced them to fall back. This they did, contesting every inch of ground. They finally occupied the Hotel de Aranjuez and the Hotel del Union, from which they kept up a smart fire on the Government party as it advanced. The other division was encountered by three companies of the National Guard and some troops from the Castle, at the head of which was Gen Plaza, Commander of the Castle and Governor of Callao. Gen. Plaza was killed at the first fire; when his force divided—one portion occupying the Calle del Muelle, another the Calle de Barbone, and another the little street that runs into the Calle de Vivero. Here the fighting was brisk.

In the meantime the marines of the *Ucayali* and another portion of the National Guard kept up the attack on the two hotels, until a white flag was displayed, when both divisions of Vivanco's force surrendered. The revolutionists lost General Lopera and his son, and Colonel Rodriguez, killed. The whole of the 543 men landed are thus accounted for: Killed, 70; badly wounded, 48; prisoners, 380; went over to the Government during the action, 25; one man only escaped by swimming off to a ship in the bay. The Government lost 40 killed and 25 badly wounded. The fighting lasted from 5 to 8 o'clock in the morning. Almost every street was filled with dead and wounded. The surgeons from the foreign war ships came on shore and rendered all the assistance in their power. The city was not injured, with the exception of the two hotels, and but few robberies were committed. It is said, but little mercy was shown on either side. The number of troops on the Government side is not more than [illegible], but it probably amounted to 1,000. Vivanco [illegible] but thought to march [illegible] on Lima, where the Government had not [illegible]. Generals Vivanco and Caravedo [illegible]. During the fight, the *Apurimac* [illegible] had steam up, and [illegible] moved a little farther [illegible].

[illegible] permission of General Canseco, went on board the *Apurimac* to have a talk with the revolutionary chief.

They [illegible] "What have I done, that they should [illegible] me in this manner?" he inquired. "[illegible]," replied Señor Bustamente, "the people are not what you believe them to be. You must know that the Chinese are the only ones who fight against them, while the people fight without officers. You are either prisoners, or the streets are running with their blood. The people resist you because you do not know us [illegible]."

"What do you mean?" said the General.

"The *Apurimac*," replied Bustamente, stamping upon the deck. He then referred to the object of his visit, and of the letter which he first thought of sending, but now brought with him. The contents of this letter was principally occupied in questions to the General as to why he came from Chili, at the instance of two hair-brained men, instead of waiting for the free election of the people—telling him that he had come without [illegible] anything to the people, except his own arbitrary will, and that he had better retire to Chili and wait the result of the approaching election, in order to avoid the further effusion of blood.

They spoke of the evils caused to the country by his lowering the price of the guano to a very low sum, when the contracts had been established for ten or twenty years, losing millions to the treasury.

They told him he must not give credit to the stories of movements in his favor in Lima; that it was impossible he should be benefited by any such; that if his friends made any movement, the armed masses would fall upon them, and when they had destroyed them, would sack the property of the citizens of the capital; and that he alone would be responsible for all these evils and the blood which would flow. Bustamente thought that after the events of the morning, Vivanco had better submit to the Convention.

The General replied that he would never do so, and much less after having suffered a defeat; that he had yet 5,000 men, the guano islands, and the fleet to sustain him; that the whole nation was for him; that he had only been opposed by the troops of Castilla, which were sustained by the illegal acts of the Convention; that he came from Chili because, under the pretext of morality, a Government had been established in Peru, influenced by the counsels of Ureta and Galvez, to ruin, oppress and tyrannize over the country. Notwithstanding, if the Convention would dismiss General Castilla from the head of the Provisional Government, and offer to the people a reform of the Constitution, he would lay down his arms.

As to the guano, he spoke of the economy with which he applied the funds received from it, of the poverty of those by whom he was surrounded.

During the conversation Captain Montero of the frigate threatened to bombard and destroy the City. Señor Bustamente replied indignantly, when Gen. Vivanco interposed, saying that this would not happen without his orders.

And thus ended the interview, which has given rise to a story that Vivanco had made terms with the Convention.

On the 23d Callao remained quiet, although the Custom-House and all but the military offices were closed.

The 24th was the day appointed for the funeral ceremonies of General Plaza and Captain Montero of the *Ucayali*. While the cortege was passing along the streets, an alarm was raised that Vivanco was again landing troops. Thereupon the soldiers of the National Guard in attendance were ordered to discharge their blank cartridges and load with ball. The heavy firing attracted Mr. Eaton, the Secretary of the United States Consul, to the balcony in front of the office, where the United States flag was displayed at half-mast. No sooner had Mr. E. stepped out than he was shot through the heart by one of the National Guard. He lived only two or three hours. His deposition was taken, in which he stated that the Guard took deliberate aim at him in firing. Two other shots were fired at the same time, the marks of the balls being visible upon the house of the Consul. Mr. Eaton's wound was in the right breast, sloping upwards, which corresponds with his declaration that the shots were fired from the short narrow street in front of the Consulate. On the same day, the United States sloop of war *John Adams* came into port from the Chinchas, and Gen. Canseco sent his compliments to Commander Fairfax. Com. F. replied to Gen. Canseco that he should be happy to return his salute when the sad event of the morning had been explained in a satisfactory manner. Gen. C. immediately went on board the *John Adams*, and the result was, that after his explanations he was saluted. He said he had no idea that the National Guard, as a body, was responsible for the death of young Eaton, but that it was a simple assassination on the part of one of its members, and that every effort would be made to detect and bring to condign punishment the author of the cowardly murder.

Mr. Clay was informed by the Council of Ministers of the sad event, as soon as news of it had reached Lima. They expressed their keen regret at the occurrence, and declared the determination of the Government to bring the author to justice. The *Comercio*, in an editorial on the funeral of Gen. Plaza, casually speaks of the occurrence, characterising it as an accident. Neither that paper nor the letter from which I gather the foregoing facts, give the Christian name of young Eaton, or the State to which he belonged. His funeral took place on the 25th. It was attended by the Intendente of Callao and his Secretary, by the officers of the war steamer *Ucayali*, by some English officers, and by five of the officers of the *John Adams*. The body was deposited in the Pantheon at Bella Vista, on the road to Lima.

Gen. Castilla, on his arrival at Paita, the same day the British steamer touched in on the 21st of April, finding his bird had flown, left his 1,500 troops behind him, and took passage to Huacho, a couple of days' ride from Lima, where he debarked on the 24th. One of Vivanco's steamers undertook to intercept his landing, but was prevented by Her British Majesty's corvette *Satellite*. He immediately took horse, with a few followers, for Lima. In a night ride he was thrown from his horse, and laid insensible for two hours, but finally reached Lima at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 25th. He was in high spirits—claims to hold the North with 4,000 men, and is confident he will soon terminate the revolution in the South.

The *Izcuchaca*, one of Vivanco's fleet, arrived at the Chinchas on the 23d. Her commander reported that 1,500 were embarked, or were about to embark, on the *Tryton*, at Arequipa, to attack Callao. On the 25th Vivanco left Callao with his steamers, for the South, declaring his intention to return with troops. Previous to leaving port, his Admiral, Valle-Riestra, deserted him, going on board the British ship *Naiad*, and from thence took passage on the *Lima*. These Peruvian officers are mostly a set of dirty dogs, who desert one master the moment there is any indication that the feed is going out. He goes to the United States to-day.

Commodore Mervine having ordered the *John Adams* to Panama, a petition came up from the American shipmasters by the *Lima*, representing the danger to American commerce on the coast of Peru, in leaving such vast interests as are there represented without naval protection. They state that there are now at the Chinchas 61 American ships, of from 600 to 1,700 tons each, loading with guano, some under Vivanco and some under Castilla contracts; and that the American capital invested in these ships and their cargoes at this critical period is not less than FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. Commander Fairfax had left Lieut. Collins with a boat's crew at the Chinchas. Admiral Bruce, of the British fleet, had assured Commander Fairfax that as soon as the *Alarm* had arrived, which was daily expected, that that vessel and the *Cockatrice* would be permanently stationed at the Islands to prevent any outrages. Under the circumstances, the *John Adams* will remain for the present at Callao and the Chinchas.

BOLIVIA.

The yellow fever continued its devastations in La Paz. In the month of March it carried off 273 persons, which is an excess of 30 to 40 over the previous month.

The Government had advertised for contracts to be handed in within six months, to survey the Rivers Amazon and Pilcomayo. Here is a chance for some of our enterprising Yankee explorers.

CHILI.

The religious festivals intervening, had caused a partial suspension of business. It was suffering much more, however, from a lack of coin. The editor of the *Mercurio* attributes this great scarcity "to the exportation of silver coin, favored by the actual system of coinage." He could just as easily have attributed it to the right cause, which in all probability is this: This year and the preceding one, on account of the scarcity of agricultural articles for export, and particularly in flour, and their consequent high price, cash has gone forward to pay for the increased imports of the country.

Government, it is thought, will contract a loan of $4,000,000 in London, with which to complete the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad.

The trials for conspiracy against the Government have not been concluded. One or two new arrests have been made. The public do not believe in the guilt of the accused.

The Municipality of Santiago have obtained permission of the Government to contract a loan of $10,000 to complete the new theatre. It is to be leased this month. It is recommended that a good Opera Company might do well in Valparaiso and Santiago.

Flour brings for shipment, $9 50 to $9 75 for 200 lbs. The Chilians expect to supply the Peruvian market at this or even higher prices, freight added. In American dry goods, narrow gray shirtings were sold 6¼c. to 6¾c.; wide, 9c. to 9¾c.; twilled, 10¼c. to 10¾c.; flannels, 11¾c. to 12½c.; white cottons, 10½c. to 10¾c.; blue cottons, 9¾c. to 11¾c. Sugars are duller. There were on the way two cargoes from the United States, three from Brazil, and two from Holland. Refined Dutch sold for $3 50 ♃ aroba; do. English, $3 87; American on private terms. Salt Beef $16; salt Pork, $24—market supplied. In Freights, ship *Cypress*, Guano, from Valparaiso to Cork for orders, £3 13s. 6d.; ship *Florence Nightingale*, Ores from Caldera to United States, $22; Ores from Caldera to Liverpool, £3 15s.

BRAZIL.

By way of England we have dates from Rio to the 14th of April.

The yellow fever was gradually disappearing from the Brazilian ports.

A letter from Rio, of the 14th ult., says: "As to politics, the news of greatest importance is that the present Cabinet will be substituted as soon as the Chambers open, which will take place on the 3d of May next. [illegible]"

[illegible] informed. The principal Houses in the Bargain De [illegible].

Exchange at the close at [illegible]. The American advices had given an impulse to the Coffee market, and higher prices were demanded, but buyers withdrew in consequence. Sugar improved in value.

No Hides in stock at Pernambuco. Cotton in active demand. Purchases of Sugar limited throughout the month; about [illegible] bags on hand for sale. Sales of Hides at [illegible] reis. Exchange closed firm at [illegible]. Although not quite free from yellow fever, Pernambuco is healthy.

BUENOS AYRES.

Dates from Buenos Ayres are to April 4.

A correspondent from Buenos Ayres, writing on the 4th of April, says:

Contrary to all expectation we got through the grand electoral contest on Sunday last with little blood and no loss of life. The Government party carried the day by a large majority, as every official influence was brought to bear on the point, and a large number of the Opposition were not permitted to record their votes. The nomination of the future Governor still remains; and if the views of the extreme party are carried out, by the appointment of Mitre or Alsina, we regard another revolution as by no means improbable. With the present party there is no hope whatever of any settlement of the national question; but, putting aside the ruinous differential duties, it will be well if we can steer clear of a war with the interior provinces.

The Indians to the Northwest have made another successful incursion, carrying off 300 or 400 captives, and from 40,000 to 60,000 head of cattle. It has been asserted that they are in connivance with President Urquiza. We cannot say.

The report of a revolution in Santa Fé gains ground. To all appearances we are fast approaching new and serious troubles.

Lopez has been reelected President of the Republic of Paraguay, and accepted, but only for the modified term of three years.

The market at Buenos Ayres for articles of daily consumption had undergone no essential change during the month. Arrivals had been moderate, but quite equal to the demand, fully stocked as the market in general was. Holders were firm, and prices tolerable steady, with rather a downward tendency. A fair quantity of exports had been despatched during the month.

News from the British West Indies.

ANTI-SLAVE-TRADE DEMONSTRATIONS — CHINESE IMMIGRATION—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

We have received files of Kingston, Jamaica papers to the 23d of May. No news of special interest.

The presence of the small-pox on board the Troop ship *Wm. Hammond*, which vessel has been ordered into quarantine by the Health Officer, has caused some alarm to be felt in Kingston.

An Anti Slave demonstration had taken place in the parish of St. David.

The weather at Barbados had turned favorable for crop operations, which were proceeding at snail's pace. During the first half of the previous fortnight calms prevailed, and the heat was trying, but latterly the wind had sprung up, and sugar making had become brisker.

From Trinidad the planters are said to be working easily. The heat was oppressive, and on the 19th ult., a smart shock of earthquake was felt. Produce was daily arriving at the wharves for shipment.

The Governor had been spending a few days in the district through which the proposed tramway was to run for the purpose of examining the state of the country. The yearly report of the Agent-General of Immigrants was considered satisfactory. The aggregate number was 6,680 to the 31st December last, since increased by the arrivals in the *Adelaide*, *Eos*, *Bee* and *Sir George Seymour* of 840 adults and 101 children. Of this number here, at the beginning of the year, 3,464 coolies were under the first indenture for five years, 324 having completed their first five years, had accepted the $50 bounty and indented for another like period; 596 had taken the $10 bounty and entered upon a year's indenture; 720 had taken out certificates of industrial residence; 457 were Chinese, and 393 children. The deaths of coolies during the year were 110, and the births 46. In 1856 the number who returned to India was 180, and the total of arrivals was 566 adults and 61 non adults. The Agent-General closes his report with the note, that upwards of 100 of the Chinese under indenture have applied to purchase the redemption of their remaining year of industrial residence—and that there is every reason to believe that on any future importation of these people more than two-thirds of the number would pay up their indentures at the expiration of the third year. So much for the success of John Chinaman in this field of labor.

Prison discipline was the order of the day in Antigua. The present system being considered faulty, the anxiety is to improve it. The education of the people was another prolific text. The Legislature was still in session.

In St. Lucia the want of medical men still continues to be as great a cause of lament, as the bad state of the roads is of complaint. The press deplores a grave misunderstanding between the authorities in England and those in the East Indies relative to the transport of emigrants; and before any addition to the laboring population can be expected many alterations have to be made in the terms of the ordinance applying to their introduction.

The intelligence from the other Islands is of no interest.

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TRAVELERS. By Jacques Maurice.
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DREAM FACES: LINES. By Horace Rublee.
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A CAVALRY SONG.
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LETTERS TO ELLA: ELLAS-LAND. Number Fourteen.
A VISIT TO THE GIPSIES. By Mignon.
THE HUT: WITH ILLUSTRATIONS. By Henry J. Brent.
TARDY SPRING. By Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.
A MONTH WITH THE BLUE NOSES. By Frederick S. Cozzens.
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LITERARY NOTICES.
EDITOR'S TABLE: GOSSIP WITH READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS, &c., &c.
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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE,
EASTERN NEW-YORK.

The members of the National, Grand, and Subordinate Division, in this City and vicinity, and visiting brethren from other jurisdictions, are invited to unite in the reception of Most Worthy Patriarch McHenry, in full regalia, on MONDAY EVENING, June 1, at 7½ o'clock, in Division Hall, No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
By order. THOMAS EDGERLEY, G. S.

CLEANING STREETS.—THE SPECIAL COMmittee on cleaning streets will hold their final meeting at the Council Chamber, SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock. Citizens having complaints or suggestions to make will appear before the Committee, or may address the Chairman, T. JONES, Jr., Box No. 3,688.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 23, between 22d and 23d sts., in 9th-av., a child's white merino CAPE, lined with white silk, and trimmed with white silk and moire antique. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 350 West 23d-st., or for information where it can be found.

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE recovery of a gold lever watch, gold dial, Arnold, Chas. Frodsham maker, No. 5,037.
D. EGGERT & SON, No. 239 Pearl-st.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, }
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1857. }

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—CARTS WILL be employed immediately to collect and remove daily the ashes and garbage from the following Wards: Ist, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIth, VIIIth, IXth, XIVth, XVth, XVIIth, XXth and XXIIId Wards. It is hoped that arrangements will be made in a short time to cause the streets of the said Wards to be swept and properly cleaned. GEORGE MORTON, City Inspector.

HOPE CHAPEL.—THE GENTLEMEN WHO are engaged in making the arrangements for a presentation at the Hope Chapel, on the evening of the 4th of June, are particularly requested to call upon the keeper, as there was a previous engagement for the room that evening.

THE GREAT WEST.—THE ATTENTION OF all persons about emigrating to the West is directed to the city of Independence, on the Missouri River, where there is great and present need of mechanics of all trades, and especially millwrights, machinists, masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, &c. &c. Situated on the direct route to Kansas and within [illegible] miles of the border, it offers superior advantages from the fact of its being already the business centre of a large [illegible], and at the same time being benefited by the trade created by the new territory [illegible]. The location is very healthy, climate fine, the whole region remarkably fertile, and offers great and immediate advantages to [illegible]. [illegible] their information will be given on application to
A. S. [illegible] & SON, No. [illegible] Water-st.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 29,
MR. WALLACK
will appear, together in his most original character of Martin [illegible] in the drama of
THE RENT DAY.
Mr. [illegible] Mr. Walcot as [illegible].
The comedietta of
THE LITTLE TREASURE.
TO-MORROW—Saturday—
MRS. HOEY.
Mrs. Centlivre's celebrated Comedy of
THE WONDER.
Don Felix, Mr. Wallack; Violante, Mrs. Hoey.
Mrs. Hoey's debut.
MISS MARY SHAW,
will make her first appearance in New-York in the Burletta of
JENNY LIND.
MONDAY—First time in this theatre,
THE SERIOUS FAMILY,
in which Mr. W. BLAKE will perform his original character of Captain Maguire, for the first time in America. Mr Lester, Mr. Walcot, Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Vernon and Miss Gannon also in the cast.
Box-Book open three days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 29,
No performance. Rehearsal of the new pantomime,
BIANCO.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—May 30,
Doors open at [illegible] to commence at 2 o'clock.
Tickets..50 cents
Children [illegible] half price.
Grand Comic Bill for the Grand
JUVENILE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, BY THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND DOUBLE COMPANY.
L. Espinosa..................in..................Two comic parts.
Comic Pantomime [illegible] FOUR LOVERS.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Chinese ballet pantomime of KIM-KA.
MONDAY—First night of Jerome Ravel's grand comic pantomime of BIANCO. New scenery, &c. &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall.................................Sole Lessee
Mr. W. E. Blake.....................................Stage Manager
Doors open at 7¼—performance to begin at 7¾ o'clock.
BENEFIT OF MR. A. H. DAVENPORT,
who respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally, with his brothers.
THE SONS OF MALTA.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 29,
The farce of TURNING THE TABLES.
The petite comedy of THE YOUNG WIDOW.
And the grand drama of FAUSTUS.

BURTON'S THEATRE.
FRIDAY, May 29.
Mr. BURTON will appear, for the first time these four weeks, in his favorite characters of
SLEEK and TOODLES,
in the popular comedies of THE SERIOUS FAMILY and THE TOODLES.
Mr. C. Fisher, Mrs. Parker, Mr. Moore, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Holman, Miss Miller, &c.
To-morrow, Saturday—The farewell benefit of EDWIN BOOTH, who will appear in his favorite character of RICHARD III., for the last time.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance commences at 7¾.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 29, 1857,
THE BLACK BOOK.
Count Strubel...Mr. Lingham.
Wolf..Mr. Jordan.
Countess Strubel................................Miss Ada Clifton.
To conclude with, for the seventeenth time,
VARIETY; OR, THE PICTURE GALLERY.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
NEW HALL, 539 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS CHINESE FEAST
OF
SCENES, MUSIC, MIRTH AND ENCHANTMENT.
MONDAY EVENING, May 25th.
First week of a grand Original, Musical, Magical and Semi Burlesque Spectacle of
ALADDIN;
OR, "THE WONDERFUL LAMP."
By [illegible], with nearly 20 new, correct and gorgeous Chinese Scenes, by the celebrated artist, Mr. T. Bartholomew, of Boston; new, splendid and appropriate Chinese Costumes, by Mr. Taylor; Machinery by Mr. Drone; Properties by Mr. Leak; original and characteristic Chinese Music, by Mr. F. Buckley; the whole produced at a cost of upwards of Seven Thousand Dollars.
In order to render the representation as correct as possible, the company will come *a la Chinese*, and the evening's entertainment will commence with "Aladdin."
N. B.—For the accommodation of Families, Schools, &c., the Gorgeous Spectacle of "Aladdin" will be performed on Wednesday, May 27th, in the Afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock, and on Saturday Afternoon.
After the Spectacle—
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.

FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—THE Races over the FASHION COURSE will commence on FRIDAY, the 5th of June next, as follows:
FRIDAY, June 5—Sweepstakes for 4 year olds, $300 subscription, $100 forfeit, with $1,000 added, four mile heats; closed the first day of March, with nine nominations.
1. O. P. Hare names b. c. *Toler*, by Childe Harold, out of Motchica, by Imp Rowton.
2. T. and T. W. Doswell name ch. f. *Sue Washington*, by Revenue, out of Sarah Washington, by Zinganee.
3. James Rupert names ch. c. *Deucalion*, by Revenue, out of the Queen, by Imp Priam.
4. J. S. Watson names b. c. *Charleston*, by Imp Sovereign, out of Millwood, by Imp Monarch.
5. John Hunter names ch. g. *Nicholas I.*, by Imp Glencoe, out of Nannie Rhodes, by Wagner.
6. B. C. Caffey names br. c. *Dallas*, by Wagner, out of Fanny King, by Imp Glencoe.
7. Wm. H. Gibbons names ch. c. *The Czar*, by Tally-ho, out of Andrewetta, by Andrew.
8. David McDaniel names b. f. *Kate Hunter*, by Imp Glencoe, dam by Imp Hedgford.
9. Also, b. c., by Boston Junior, dam by Imp Trustee.
SAME DAY—Westchester County Stakes for 4 year olds, $25 subscription, $50 forfeit, two mile heats; closed with seven nominations.
1. R. L. Morris names b. f. *Margaret Morris*, by Imp Glencoe, out of the grandam of Wild Irishman.
2. F. Morris names br. f. *Etiquette*, by Mariner, out of Fashion by Imp Trustee.
3. P. C. Bush names ch. c. *Zingarro*, by Imp Trustee, dam by Imp Mercer.
4. Chas. F. Lloyd names ch. f. *Etta*, by Imp Trustee, dam (imp) by Memnon.
5. J. B. Monnot names br. f. *May Thorn*, by Imp Trustee, out of Kate Gale.
6. C. T. Howell names ch. f. *Ida Clarion*, by Clarion, dam Belinda.
1. John Howland names ch. f. *Roxana*, by Imp Trustee, dam by Imp Priam.
2. A. Mallard names bl. c. by Mariner, out of Patsey Anthony.
3. H. Lloyd names b. c. *Diocletian*, by Umpire, out of Bug, by Henry.
TUESDAY, the 9th day of June, will commence the Regular Meeting.
First Day, Tuesday—Sweepstakes for 3 yr. olds $300 subscription, $100 forfeit, with $500 added, mile heats; closed on the 1st of April, with nine nominations.
1. John Hunter names ch. c. *Hoosac h.*, by Imp Glencoe, out of Castinet, by Imp. Monarch.
2. Calvin Green names John M. Botts' ch. f. by Revenue, out of Andrewetta by Andrew.
3. Wm. H Gibbons names ch. f. *Mary Evelyn*, by Imp Glencoe, out of Sally Ward, by John R. Grymes.
4. P. C. Bush names ch. c. by Belshazzar, dam by Imp Trustee.
5. Woodfolk & McDaniel name ch. c. by Imp. Glencoe, out of Motto by Imp Barefoot.
6. David McDaniel names bl. c. by Brown Stout, dam by Imp Flatterer.
7. F. B. Forbes names b. c. *Sunsuni*, by Zinganee, out of Zuleika, by Willis.
8. Thos. Puryear names ch. f. *Colombia*, by Imp. Glencoe, out of Fleur de lis, by Imp Sovereign.
9. O. P. Hare names b. f. by Tally-ho, out of Oratrix, by Orator.
SAME DAY—Purse, $600, two mile heats.
SECOND DAY, Wednesday—Purse $700, three mile heats.
SAME DAY—Purse $300, mile heats.
THIRD DAY, Thursday—Purse $1,000, four mile heats.
SAME DAY—Purse $300, two mile heats.
Entrance 5 per cent. on the amount of the purse. Races where money is added to be adjourned in case of bad weather if the proprietor thinks proper.
Badges to the Quarter Stretch and Grand Stand for Friday, $2. Badges to the Quarter Stretch and Grand Stand for the four days $7. Badges to the Quarter Stretch and Grand Stand for the three last days $6.
Entrance to the Field and Citizens' Stand $1. Badges for sale at the office of the New-York *Spirit of the Times*, at DELMONICO'S, corner of Chambers-st., and at the New York Hotel. First Race will commence each day at 1 o'clock. Ways of getting to the Course are by Peck-slip, Division-av., Grand, Houston, and 10th sts. Ferries, Flushing Railroad Steamer, Fulton Market.
NEW YORK, April 3, 1857. O. P. HARE.

NEW-YORK AMERICAN MUSIC ASSOCIATION'S FOURTH MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT, and last of the second season,—FRIDAY EVENING, May 29, at Dodworth's, No. 806 Broadway.
Miss HENRIETTA SIMON,
Mrs. A. C. CRUMP.
Mr. F. J. [illegible], Flutist;
Mr. W. A. KING, Pianist;
Mr. CANDISH BERTI, Pianist;
Mr. J. A. JOHNSON, Tenor,
and Dr. CHAS. GUILMETTE, Basso, will appear, together with the full chorus of the Association.
Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at SCHARFENBERG'S, No. 769 Broadway; HALL'S, No. 239 Broadway, and FIRTH & POND'S, No. 547 Broadway.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—FRIDAY, May 29, 1857, the management announces with pleasure, THIS EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, Second Time in America, an entirely new, effective and eccentric Drama of Reality, entitled FRAUD AND ITS VICTIMS. Mr. Hugglestone, Mr. Bridgman; Tom Trumper, C. W. Clarke; Gabriel Pumencool, Mr. Hadaway; Edward Seaborne, Mr. Levick; Marian, Miss Mestayer; Mrs. Seaborne, Mrs France. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE ROBBER'S WIFE, and A KISS IN THE DARK. The Living Serpent, Happy Family, &c., to be seen at usual. Admission, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

THE REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK Yacht Club will come off on THURSDAY, the 4th June. The steamer ERIE, for the exclusive use of the Club, will leave the Pier foot of Spring-st. at 10 A. M., and accompany the yachts. Members who have not received their tickets will find them at the office of R. S. HONE, Esq., the Treasurer, No. 16 Wall-st.
A special meeting for admission of members will be held on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock, at No. 4 Pine-st.
Entries of yachts for the Regatta close on Tuesday, June 2, at 11 A. M. N. BLOODGOOD, Secretary.

HITCHCOCK'S SUMMER GARDEN—OPEN EVERY EVENING, No. 173 (new) Canal-st., with a grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, by the following talent: WM. HILL, JAMES PEASE, the celebrated comic singer, M. LYONS, W. BURNS, P. RIVERS, with Professor KENNEDY, Pianist.
WM. HITCHCOCK, sole Proprietor.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many [illegible]. The [illegible] the price of admission.

BURTON—TO-NIGHT IN HIS TWO BEST [illegible] HIS FIRST APPEARANCE FOR FOUR [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

EVENINGS WITH TOM MOORE.
The Poet of all circles, and the idol of his own.
MISS TERESA ESMONDE
[illegible] THIS EVENING (Friday), May 29, at the [illegible] Institute, her highly interesting, popular and successful [illegible].
EVENINGS WITH TOM MOORE,
which, in the highest degree, [illegible] of a crowded and discriminating audience, and received the unanimous approbation of the Press.
[illegible] are invited to this most amusing, instructive and brilliant entertainment of the season.
Musical Director.......................................Mr. [illegible]
The Piano from the store of Mr. F. Lynch, No. [illegible] Broadway.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents each.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—[illegible]
[illegible] THE TURNING [illegible]
THE WILD KNIGHT.
After which will be presented the [illegible]
[illegible]
The whole to conclude with the drama of
THE FRENCH SPY.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—BY REQUEST of [illegible], J. M. NAGLE will repeat his
GRAND FLORAL CONCERT;
[illegible]
Given last evening at the Brooklyn Athenæum, THIS (Friday) EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets only [illegible] cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Thirty-second Annual Exhibition of the National Academy is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at 663 Broadway, [illegible]. The collection consists exclusively of original Pictures and Sculpture by living Artists, which have never before been exhibited in this City. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec'y N. A.

THE [illegible] GALLERY, [illegible] over the hall of Dr. Chapin's Church, No. [illegible] Broadway—[illegible] from [illegible] o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar purposes. Apply to T. H. WOLFE, No. 3 [illegible].

DRY GOODS.

NEW EMBROIDERED FRENCH SETS AND COLLARS.
We call especial attention to the sale of a large lot of French embroidered sets and collars.
FRENCH SWISS AND JACONET SETS AND COLLARS,
[illegible] per cent. below cost of importation.
Received on consignment, and must be sold.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. [illegible] Broadway.

SILK ROBES ONLY $16.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. [illegible] Broadway,
Will open this morning
[illegible]
Price $16.

BLACK AND WHITE PLAID TRAVELING CLOAKS,
In Poplin, Cashmere, &c.
From $8 to $[illegible], by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. [illegible] Broadway.

SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. [illegible] Broadway,
Have this day reduced
The price of their [illegible]

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
A large and magnificent assortment of
Point Applique Sets, Point D'Alencon Sets,
Valenciennes and Honiton Sets,
Medallion Sets, "New Styles,"
Embroidered Skirts, [illegible]
JAMES CROPSEY, No. [illegible] Broadway.

EMBROIDERED BASQUES.
EMBROIDERED BASQUES.
EMBROIDERED BASQUES.
In cambric and Swiss muslin.
BANDS, BANDS, BANDS, BANDS.
The handsomest, largest and cheapest assortment to be found at JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. [illegible] Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES.
Plain Brown Barege Robes, $2 50, very cheap.
Chintz Flounced Robes for Misses, $[illegible]
Also, a full assortment from $3 to $[illegible]
At LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. [illegible]) Canal-st.

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS.
The subscriber would call the attention of the ladies to his stock of
RICH MANTILLAS,
which, for style and beauty, are not exceeded by any to be found in this City. JAMES CROPSEY,
No. [illegible] Broadway.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
[illegible] on all cash purchases of
LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., which will be sold irrespectively of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from this immense stock and great variety of the above,
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

BEAUTIFUL SILK ROBES.
GRENADINE ROBES.
FINE-APPLE, ORGANDIE AND JACONET ROBES.
BAREGE ROBES.
A large Stock of the above at very low prices.
JAMES CROPSEY, No. [illegible] Broadway.

50,000 WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Lace Muslin Curtains from auction.
Brocatels, Satin De Laine, Curtain Muslins,
Paper Hangings, Decorations and Upholstery Goods
Cornices, Bay de Pine, &c., at great bargains.
W. O. JENKS, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Pearl-st., [illegible].

BLACK LACE GOODS.
Just received, having been recently exposed for sale
Real French lace Mantillas,
black wrapped [illegible]
[illegible]
JAMES CROPSEY, No. [illegible] Broadway.

SPRING TALMAS.
The especial attention of the Ladies
Is invited to a superior assortment of SPRING TALMAS,
just received by the late arrivals. Among
them are latest styles and [illegible]
[illegible]
intrinsically worth $[illegible]
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

FRENCH KID GLOVES.
100 dozens Light Kid Gloves, superior quality, purchased at a great sacrifice, will be sold at
FIVE SHILLINGS PER PAIR.
By JAMES CROPSEY, No. [illegible] Broadway.

NAVADERO SILKS.
A large assortment just received at
[illegible]
Also, new styles rich Chene Silks
at $1 25 per yard, worth $2.
JAMES CROPSEY, No. [illegible] Broadway.

MANTILLAS
At reduced prices.
At LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. [illegible]) Canal-st.

GAS FIXTURES, CHINA AND GLASS.
New China, Toilet sets..........$[illegible]
Styles Glass, China Tea sets........[illegible]
Gas and China Dinner sets.......[illegible]
Fixtures, Crockery, White Tea sets.......[illegible]
At reduced prices at GILLIMAN'S, [illegible]

NO. 429 BROADWAY.—JUST OPENED—The largest stock of Rich Laces in the City, consisting of Point D'Aiguille, Brussels, Point and Valenciennes; also, a fresh stock of Sets, [illegible] to match.
N. B.—1,000 yards real Valenciennes Edging at [illegible]
PETER ROBERTS & CO.

1,000 PIECES ENGLISH LAWNS, [illegible] just taken, only 12½ cents per yard, will be opened this morning.
USSDELL, PIERSON, LAKE & CO.,
No. [illegible] Broadway.

The New-York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, S. I. Offices No. 3 John-st. and No. 752 Broadway.

HAVING ESTABLISHED A BRANCH OFFICE at No. 752 Broadway for the convenience of residents in the upper part of the City, are prepared to execute all orders for dyeing and cleaning in their superior manner.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots the hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, [illegible] instantly converts red, pale or light hair to a beautiful black or brown without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow and [illegible] [illegible]. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; [illegible].

A [illegible] affections, as well as the [illegible] tonic to me all [illegible] M. D., F. R. S., [illegible] "My confidence in the purity of your [illegible] [illegible] No. 10 Walker-st., [illegible] can be seen on drought. [illegible]

NEW PATENT [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship Arabia, from Liverpool [illegible], arrived at this port yesterday [illegible]. She announces the arrival of the [illegible] and of the United States [illegible] at Deal on the 12th inst. The news from Europe, which is one week later, is not important. Nothing of transatlantic interest has occurred in the British Parliament, if we except the remarks made by Lord PALMERSTON on the [illegible] difficulty between the United States and [illegible]. The Premier supported the [illegible] by our Government, and justified its resort to extreme [illegible] if indemnity was not given for past outrages and security for future travel across the Isthmus. An article in the London [illegible], which we have transferred to our columns, takes [illegible] of the subject. From Spain we learn that the troops destined to operate against Mexico had not left Cadiz. The Mexican Ambassador [illegible] at Madrid. France and England were making every effort to prevent an outbreak [illegible] between Spain and Mexico, and there are strong expectations that the question will [illegible] a peaceful issue. The Spanish Government has announced its intention to dispatch two ships of war to the China Seas, with an agent specially charged to conclude a treaty of commerce with the Celestial Empire. Russia is also fitting out two ships of war at Cronstadt to carry out a Russian Envoy Extraordinary, charged with a special mission to the Emperor of China. A telegraphic dispatch from Trieste gives later advices from China. Matters in Canton remain in statu quo.

The [illegible] Mail Steamship *Illinois*, from Aspinwall on the 18th inst., arrived also at this port yesterday. She brings later news from California, Oregon, the Sandwich Islands, Nicaragua, New-Granada and the West Indies.

From Nicaragua we have full particulars of the brief announcement made in yesterday's issue that Gen. WALKER had abandoned Nicaragua and had surrendered to Capt. DAVIS, of the United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*. The capitulation took place on the 1st of May, with the consent of the Costa Rican Commander, Gen. MORA, and on the next day, WALKER, with 16 of his officers, embarked for Panama. The negotiations for the surrender of WALKER were opened by Commander DAVIS, who entered the camp of the Allies for that purpose. Our Panama correspondent, whose letter is published elsewhere, gives the official correspondence in relation to the matter. It will be found of the greatest interest. Gen. HENNINGSEN was among the passengers by the *Illinois* to this port. From California we have no news of importance to report. The State Legislature adjourned sine die on the 30th of April. Among the bills passed by the session just closed were those submitting to the people the question of voting for or against a Convention to revise the Constitution and the [illegible] act. The Governor had signed the bill submitting directly to the people, at the next general election, the question of repudiation or settlement of the State indebtedness declared by the Supreme Court to have been unconstitutionally created. Mining intelligence is favorable, but agricultural prospects, owing to the drouth, are not so encouraging.

From Oregon we learn that there are indications of another Indian outbreak. Considerable anxiety was felt at the mouth of the Umpqua about the Indians upon the Coast Reserve who were reported to be restless and threatening hostilities.

We have a report from Great Salt Lake that the schism in the Mormon Church has assumed a formidable character. BRIGHAM YOUNG is said to have deserted the Tabernacle and remains shut up in his own house, guarded night and day by his friends. He is afraid to show himself in public.

Our advices from the Sandwich Islands are to the 4th of April, but they are unimportant. The month of March had been very stormy, and the loss of the bark *J. C. Fremont* is reported. A very severe earthquake shock was felt on the Island of Hawaii on the 24th of March.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Herald*, writing from Fort Yuma, Cal., gives some particulars concerning the Crabb expeditionists, but our intelligence, received *via* Mexico City, is of a later date.

The difficulty between the United States and New-Granada, according to the news by this mail, [illegible] no change. There is not the least indication of the course which President OSPINA intends to pursue. The Mackintosh Claim is settled, it is rumored, by the transfer of certain rights over the Island of Taboga, in the Bay of Panama, to Great Britain. Our correspondent, however, doubts the truth of this report.

The intelligence from Peru is of special importance. VIVANCO, the leader of the revolutionists, had made his threatened demonstration against Callao. He seems to have labored under the impression that when he landed, the people would at once declare in his favor. On the contrary, however, they made a stubborn fight, and the revolutionists were utterly defeated. The whole number of men landed were either killed or taken prisoners. The revolution is considered at an end. On the [illegible] of April Mr. [illegible], Secretary of the United States Consul at Callao, while leaning over the balcony in front of the office, was shot through the [illegible] by one of the National Guard. He lived only two or three hours, and before expiring, deposed that the soldier took deliberate aim at him [illegible].

We have received papers from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 23d of May, but we do not find in them any news worthy of special comment.

The steamship *Prometheus* arrived at this port yesterday, bringing advices from Havana to the [illegible], and the *Isabel* arrived at Charleston, with news to the 20th. Quotations for Sugar were [illegible], but Molasses was higher. There is no political news.

The Report on Slavery presented in the New [illegible] Assembly at Cleveland, on Monday, states that [illegible] memorials on the subject of Slavery were [illegible] the Committee, of which number 11 [illegible] from Ohio and 3 from New-York. The report is signed by Rev. Drs. ALLEN, WALLACE, [illegible] and [illegible], and Messrs. GRISWOLD and [illegible]. It declares that the Assembly [illegible] that Slavery ought [illegible], and that the Apostles never [illegible] Slavery was on a level with the [illegible], but that they simply bore with [illegible]. The report divides the question [illegible], and counsels moderation and [illegible], but in the main censures the practice of [illegible]. Its reading created a great excitement.

Officer BOWYER, who had given in his adhesion to the new Police Commissioners, believing the law under which they were appointed strictly constitutional, we regret to learn has since determined to [illegible] his connection with the Department altogether. Officer BOWYER has been nearly a quarter of a century connected with the Police, and has been remarkable for his vigilance and efficient services.

[illegible] has written a letter, rich in ragged [illegible] of the Republicans, in reply to an invitation [illegible] a meeting of German citizens [illegible] to the new Police law, to be held at [illegible] in the Bowery on Tuesday [illegible]. The new Commissioners [illegible] yesterday [illegible] Commissioners, to detail a [illegible] to protect the Quarantine [illegible].

property at Seguine's Point [illegible] that the force asked for will be [illegible] to-day, in command of Capt. [illegible] of the Seventeenth Police District. The old Commissioners have suspended operations for a time, but the Mayor continues busy in devising ways and means, and in consultations with his friends, to carry his points and maintain the "interests of the City."

The Councilmen failed to pass the ordinance creating a day and night watch last night, failing of a quorum.

PETER COOPER declines to be an Excise Commissioner.

The hotel proprietors couldn't get enough together last night to consider the proposed increase of price for hotel board. Probably the project will fall through.

The Board of Councilmen were employed last evening in discussing a resolution to award the street-cleaning contracts—which was finally referred to a Committee—and the new ordinance for the regulation of the night and day police. The adoption of the ordinance was lost by 34 to 14, for want of a constitutional vote—it was reconsidered and laid on the table to Friday.

The City Inspector yesterday declared null and void the contracts for cleaning thirteen Wards of the City, the contractors having failed to come up to their stipulations. Upon the remaining Wards an extension of time is granted. Mr. MORTON promises to enter upon the work of street-cleaning to-day beginning with the First Ward.

The Veterans of 1812 met their friends at Rutger's Institute last night to discuss the means of providing for the indigent among them at least a decent burial.

CHARLES STEPHENS, the second mate of the ship *Mary E. Bosick*, was tried on a charge of murdering a boy named ROSS, about a year ago, while on the high seas. One of the crew testified to seeing STEPHENS strike him on the head with a marlinspike, and another to seeing STEPHENS take him up and throw him overboard. These witnesses were contradicted by the carpenter, who testified to seeing the boy alive after the time when they swore he was killed, and proved that the second mate was at supper till afterwards, and the Jury, giving no credence to the testimony of the seamen, rendered a verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving their seats.

Dr. R. OGDEN DOREMUS last evening attracted an immense audience of fully three thousand persons to the Academy of Music. He lectured on "Light," for the benefit of St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes. For *three hours and a half* the Doctor kept his audience spell-bound. The most brilliant experiments were produced, on a gigantic scale, commensurate with the size of the building. The final experiment of the evening was the production of photographic pictures by electric light, a thing never before attempted with any considerable success. Mr. BRADY officiated, with a large camera. The light produced was perfectly dazzling, and very sunlike. The experiment proved eminently successful.

The Costa Rican Transit Grant and the Fillibusters.

The utter defeat of General WALKER in Nicaragua, and the return home of this eminent fillibuster, gives a new and interesting aspect to that complicated business in which the various transit routes and grants across the Isthmus are involved. The contest for supremacy on the Nicaraguan route has now been transferred from Central America to this City, and the two contending forces are camped in the neighborhood of Bowling Green, on one side, and on the corner of Pine and William streets on the other. The Bowling Green Commodore has succeeded with his usual adroitness in managing his own affairs to create a breach between the parties representing the sale of the Transit for Costa Rica, Messrs. WEBSTER and ANDERSON. It is reported that the latter gentleman and SPENCER, both of them formerly the coadjutors of WEBSTER, are now on their way to Costa Rica as Agents of the Bowling Green Commodore, while Mr. WEBSTER himself, the representative of Costa Rica, remains in New-York, and is actually making terms with the fillibustering firm of MORGAN & Co., his former antagonists, and endeavoring to amalgamate all the opposing interests in favor of this grant.

Messrs. MORGAN, GARRISON & Co. still claim to be the legal proprietors of the Transit Route under the Rivas Grant, while WEBSTER holds the Costa Rican grant in his own name; and, as it is understood that our Government favors the claims of MORGAN, GARRISON & Co., unless the arrangement be consummated as proposed, the Nicaraguan Transit may be closed for some time to come to the traveling community. It may well be imagined that Mr. ANDERSON, the old Costa Rican, felt timid in placing the highway to Nicaragua under the control of the former supporters of General WALKER; but, on the other hand, by settling all differences and disputes, and securing the protection of our own Government and that of Great Britain for the new organization, the convenience of the public will be best served.

A new Company, we understand, is about to be formed, in which some of our leading merchants are taking an active interest; and the business of the transit route will no longer be in the hands of Messrs. MORGAN & Co., nor of any other private speculators. A meeting was held yesterday, we understand, at the office of Mr. DRAPER, at which the preliminaries for the formation of the new Company were arranged. Mr. WEBSTER having been an active opponent of WALKER in Nicaragua, is not likely to be influenced by any other than friendly motives towards Costa Rica. If the new arrangement for settling these Transit difficulties should be carried out, it will probably be recognized by both England and America.

OUR CLAIMS ON NEW-GRANADA.—Hon. ISAAC E. MORSE is at Washington to report the result of his mission to New-Granada. The task is an easy one, for he did nothing. That he would fail to accomplish anything was predicted quite freely, at the time of his appointment, by those acquainted with his rash impulsiveness and his habit of free conversation. He was not born for a diplomat; and among the wily statesmen of Spanish America, who realize the maxim that language is made to conceal ideas rather than express them—he never had a chance of success. Señor DE POMBO would baffle and repel him for the mere sport of the thing, to-day, even though he knew that, to-morrow, he must retrace his steps, and agree to the demands of the United States. The selection of Mr. MORSE to treat with such a people was a capital error, and we are reaping the consequences. England, on the other hand, more fortunate in her diplomacy, upon the basis of a single claim of a British subject, secures not only respectful attention to her demands, but the cession of a valuable island in liquidation of that claim.

By exertion of similar influences, MORSE'S error may be retrieved. At all events, [illegible] our honor is pledged to the [illegible] that it will be made. The responsibility of New-Granada for the outrages perpetrated on innocent women and children traversing her territory, under the protection of a solemn treaty cannot be evaded. Nor are her weakness and poverty to be admitted in bar of her duty to redress, especially when she takes advantage of her weakness to add insult to injury, and mock our complaints. Indemnity for the past, and security for the future, must be exacted sooner or later. If the demand for it shall be presented again through some competent diplomatic agent, we believe that the difficulty may be easily settled upon a basis satisfactory and profitable to both countries. Certainly, if it be true that the new Administration of New-Granada is desirous of reopening negotiations, it would be wise to make the trial.

A Patriot Wanted.

There seems to be a remarkable dearth of intelligent patriots just now. The phenomenon is so unusual that we hasten to record it, in the hope that when the good people of the Union see how badly it looks on paper, some means of abating the evil may be suggested. Among the thousand citizens generally supposed to look upon acquisition of office as the chief end of man, not one can be found capable of representing the Executive branch of the Federal Government at Salt Lake, who is willing to accept the Governorship of Utah. This, at least, is the reason offered us from Washington, for the unfortunate failure of the Administration to promptly meet and try the treasonable issue tendered by BRIGHAM YOUNG and his deluded followers. Mr. BUCHANAN, we are assured, is in great distress about the sufferings of men, women and children, consequent upon the repudiation of all law in that distant region, and the substitution of the tyrannical edicts of priestly despots. He is indignant at the manifold outrages perpetrated there under the influence of sectarian fanaticism; and if he could only scare up a Governor to carry the law there, backed by a military force should resistance be made against its majesty, he would speedily right the wronged, protect the weak and relieve the oppressed. But a Governor can't be had. It really looks as though Mr. BUCHANAN, in his despair, may be compelled to call upon Col. BENTON and his regiment of dragoons, to run down and lasso a Governor upon the plains somewhere, and force the Executive mantle upon him.

Seriously, we suspect there is a good deal of humbug about the difficulty in finding a Governor. We gravely doubt the sincerity of this plea in extenuation of most dangerous procrastination. Major McCULLOCH, for whom the President has been waiting so long in the hope of his acceptance, possesses qualifications eminently fitting him for the post; but it is an insult to the intelligence of the country to suppose there are not a hundred other men equally capable, and more likely to accept the position. An average amount of practical common sense, with a little knowledge of human nature, and a dash of humanity and bravery—always found in company—are the requisite qualifications, and it will not be pretended that these are scarce in the President's circle of friends.

If Mr. BUCHANAN is prepared to act in the premises *now*, if there are no ulterior purposes to be served by further delay, there certainly can be no actual difficulty in finding a suitable Governor. We could name a dozen men within the immediate circle of the President's acquaintance of admitted competence for the place;—and there are half the number at least within pistol-shot of his mansion. Let us hope that the selection and appointment of some one will soon give us practical evidence that the Colonel Steptoe farce is not to be re-enacted. The social ulcer of Utah has assumed so malignant a form that longer forbearance of the knife is not to be tolerated. As an organ of that public sentiment which calls so loud for the application of a corrective, we should be false to duty did we fail to rebuke the procrastination which marks Administrative action in these premises. President PIERCE renewed his promise to check the Mormon theocracy day by day during his entire term, yet never took an honest step towards its redemption; and, in view of that experience and its heart-sickening results, the people will be pardoned for apprehending its emulation by the new Administration, until they are afforded some evidence to the contrary in the shape of a demonstration against the gigantic evil which "masterly inactivity" has reared in the Western plains.

A Standing Topic.

We are not sure but that it is a good thing for the public to have a permanent subject of complaint, when it is not of a too serious nature; it serves as a safety-valve for the escape of a good deal of ill-humor which might cause trouble if it were permitted to remain unventilated, or lead to disturbances by being sent in a wrong direction. In Great Britain the unfailing subject about which John Bull incessantly grumbles, is the taxes. Pay he must, but grumble he will; and while he is grumbling about that sore subject, he is quiet on others. In this City we do not heed the taxes, heavy as they are, because they are levied in a way not to make them inconveniently felt by the multitude, who, if they feel evil, do not clearly comprehend its nature. But we have our permanent sore spot, which causes us constantly to wince. The condition of the streets is the stereotyped growl of New-Yorkers. They are always in a state to be found fault with. In dry weather they are dusty, and in wet weather they are muddy. They never are, but always to be cleaned. We are in the constant receipt of letters on this subject, some of them urging us to blow up the City Officials who neglect their duty, and others suggesting measures of reform. There is nothing more remarkable than the fact that every man in the City (and every woman too, for that matter) feels the evil of our dirty streets, and knows exactly how to remedy it, excepting the individual elected to attend to them. It is no less remarkable that on the day of Election the condition of the streets is never thought of, and nobody hints that anything is the matter with them. A gentleman sends us an earnest letter innocently requesting us to "permit him through the columns of our widely read and valuable journal," &c., to call the attention of the public to the condition of the streets, &c. As though there were any necessity of the attention of the public being directed to so palpable a fact, or as though we had not been in the habit [illegible] the neighbors will call, the attention of the public to the East. The public have had it in their power to order affairs differently once a year at least for the past twenty years, but they have chosen to let things go on in the old way, and they will probably continue to do so, just as John Bull continues to grumble at his taxes while he continues to pay them.

AN ACCOMMODATING ATTORNEY.—The telegraph from Washington apprises us of a curious fact. The United States Attorney for the District of Columbia has informed the Circuit Court that the Government does not desire to detain Mr. JENKINS in custody on the charge of piracy preferred against him by Dr. VAN CAMP, "as the warrant for his arrest was obtained from a Justice of the Peace, without consultation or advice from any officer of the Government or United States Courts!" This strikes us as rather a singular announcement. We take it for granted that if the Justice of the Peace had any right to issue a warrant at all, the power is derived from the same law precisely which gives efficiency to a warrant issued by an officer of the Courts. The idea that the advice of an officer of the Government or of the Courts, is necessary to give vitality to the charge, is an absurdity;—and the "desire" of the Government in the premises is of no more importance than the "desire" of Dr. VAN CAMP, or any other citizen. The simple question to be decided, is as to whether reasonable evidence is presented, showing probable infraction of the law against Piracy. If it is, then it becomes the duty of the United States Attorney to prosecute, whether he "desires" to do so or not; and if no probable ground of complaint against JENKINS exists, it is his right to be discharged from custody for a better reason than that offered by the District-Attorney. The statement, as telegraphed, is unfair towards the accused if innocent, because it would seem to imply that he is permitted to escape through the leniency of the Government, rather than by the demands of justice. It was evident that Attorney KEY did not "desire" to prosecute PRESTON S. BROOKS for his assault upon Senator SUMNER,—nevertheless, he was constrained by the obligations of decency to go through the forms. Whence comes his new light?

TEXAN SENATORSHIP.—The redoubtable Gen. SAM HOUSTON is out as candidate for the Governorship of Texas, with what prospect of success we are unable at this distance to decide. That he will retire from the United States Senate in any event, seems quite certain. For two years past he has been contemplating a resignation, and at the close of the last session of Congress was most decided in the declaration that he would not return to Washington. Who will be his successor, is an interesting question just now to quite a number of aspirants, some of them the bitter enemies of the "hero of San Jacinto."

Strange to say some of the most popular politicians of Texas have hitherto been unable to secure Senatorial position, Gen. HOUSTON owes his elevation, not to superior personal popularity, but to the fact that the strife between the personal friends of other and rival candidates led to the abandonment of them all and a sort of negative concentration upon the General. The same state of things is likely to ensue upon the attempt to elect his successor. It is this fact, we are told, which prevents Major McCULLOCH from going to Utah. Though not prominent as an aspiring politician, the Major is personally very popular, and his friends, in anticipation of the war of factions in the Senatorial contest, desire to keep him in training as a compromise candidate, confident of their ability to secure his election. The hundreds who saw him in California, a few years ago, clothed in long cowhide boots, red flannel shirt, and brigandish-looking slouch-hat, with a brace of pistols in his belt, collecting taxes by force, will find it difficult to realize his elevation, should it be effected. Nevertheless the Major is a good fellow, and possessed of a larger share of common sense and honesty than have fallen to the lot of some of those with whom Senatorial relations would bring him in contact.

A FACT WELL PUT.—The Charleston *Mercury* thus closes an article upon the political prospects of Kansas:

> "Mr. PIERCE courageously and faithfully endeavored to enforce the true policy of the Union and the policy of the Democratic Party, and *was beaten down by the Democratic Party itself*. If Kansas is not surrendered to the North before Mr. BUCHANAN'S four years of service shall transpire, *he will be as powerless as Mr. PIERCE*."

This is a distinct recognition of the fact, which we have often stated, that the principle of *self-preservation* will require that the Democratic Administration make Kansas a Free State. The belief that it was *intended* to carry Slavery there lost that Party the whole North except three States, and in those three it was saved from similar defeat only by the pledges of its supporters that Kansas should be free. If Kansas should now be brought into the Union as a Slave State, the Administration would lose every Northern State. It is the conviction of this fact which will make it free.

Recent Legislative Acts no Novelty.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The revolutionary discussions in certain quarters upon the City Hall and Central Park acts, and the assertion that it is an innovation in the Legislature to prescribe Commissioners for county purposes, are not only mischievous but founded upon gross error of fact. *From a careful search through the Statute Books for twenty years past* we have found that every county wherein a jail or a court-house were to be builded, or a park or highway laid out, or a bridge constructed, *Commissioners to superintend the works were named by the Legislature!*

As long ago as 1807 the Legislature appointed GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, SIMEON DE WITT and JOHN RUTHERFORD Commissioners to lay out in this City streets and *public squares* "of such width, extent and direction as to them shall seem most conducive to the public good." These Commissioners made an elaborate report, which ought to figure in the next "Valentine Manual" as a lesson to be read by future Mayors before they assert that such action as was taken by the Legislature touching Central Park is unprecedented and the power given of a despotic nature. In 1834, five Commissioners were appointed by the Governor under an act "to provide for supplying the *City of New-York* with pure and wholesome water," —known now as the Croton Water act, although at its passage the Commissioners possessed power to locate the head of water as they pleased. In 1816, Fulton Market was laid out by Commissioners appointed by a *State* Court. In [illegible], Commissioners were appointed by the Governor to grant ferry leases between the City of New-York and Long Island. In 1836, the [illegible] [illegible] where [illegible] municipal legislation [illegible]. Many of the Legislatures [illegible] were Democratic. In [illegible] both parties [illegible] have [illegible] for the various [illegible] been passed, and for which they each voted.

Respecting other counties than New-York, instances might be multiplied to a great extent. Thus, whether the principle of State interference in matters of far less local concern than police be right or wrong, the precedent has been followed by Legislatures of all party grades. And it would be well for those who have suddenly awoke to the "enormities" of 1857 to study the State history.

CLINTON.

The Escape of the Fillibusters.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: When a few men, banded together, with arms and wealth, labor to overthrow the Constitution of a Free State, and reduce a nation to abject Slavery, the mass of mankind look on wondering, and pleased with the magnitude of the attempt. Even the people of free cities and republics—regarding all as the spectacle of a drama in which the catastrophe, however terrible, calls more for their applause as the representation is more real—are not at first affected with those sentiments of horror and indignation which are proper, and should follow the events. They view the struggles of an oppressed and exasperated nation as the Roman people, sitting at ease in the amphitheatre, beheld the contests of bands of gladiators. The nations of Central America struggling in life and liberty against the ragged hordes of WALKER and GARRISON, have been a spectacle to amuse our leisure. We have but lately acquired the taste for blood, and the deaths by famine, pestilence and wounds of our miserable countrymen, who have descended only to fall heaps on heaps in this bloody arena, have not been altogether applauded. Our favorite gladiators disappointed us. They were too brutal, too stupid; ill-trained, ill-supported, their bottle-holders, the Garrisons and Morgans, did not show themselves the good judges and sporting men we had supposed them to be. All at once the thought strikes that what we have been so long beholding at our ease is not a game, but a reality, and that the issues of the contest are principles of right and liberty, in which we, as citizens of the Republic, have individually an interest.

The escape of WILLIAM WALKER from Nicaragua with two hundred and sixty men, the remains of an armed immigration of more than five thousand in all, is an event which, if not properly understood and appreciated by the people and government of the United States, may be only one link in a continued chain of calamities. That a large proportion of the fillibusters were comparatively innocent and suffering persons, is not for a moment to be doubted. Many of them, by far the greater number, were decoyed by false representations to take part in a hopeless and wholly unjustifiable enterprise. Not so the leaders and abettors of the undertaking, who for motives of mere avarice, or personal gratification, have destroyed a portion of Central America, sacked and burned its cities, desolated its fields, and converted a place of gardens into a howling wilderness. In the ordinary course of this gigantic piracy, crimes have been committed of every color and magnitude. Under cover of assisting the democratic against the aristocratic faction, in Nicaragua, a body of men were enlisted in California and sent down under the patronage and management, as it afterwards appeared, of an agent of the Accessory Transit Company. Soon after, a favorable crisis occurring, two *coups d'etat* were effected by the leaders of the Nicaragua invasion, namely, the seizure of the American property in Nicaragua, belonging to the Accessory Transit Company, and the seizure of the supreme power in Nicaragua. It would be an idle and unnecessary waste of time and labor to disclose under what pretexts, and under cover of what forms and proclamations of irresponsible power, the rights of American citizens were formally violated through the advice and instigation of their agents, and the liberties of an entire nation abrogated, their laws, magistrates and customs ignored, and themselves attempted to be enslaved by an absolute military despotism, springing fully armed out of a pretended alliance with the democracy.

The property of the Accessory Transit Company, seized by the Walker-Rivas Government, was immediately transferred to one of the Agents of that Company, who then entered upon the business of transporting an armed immigration. This sudden throwing off the mask by the business managers of the enterprise, was followed in due time by the seizure of the supreme power of Nicaragua by her mercenary ally, and the great crime of the age stood forth undisguised, in all its hideous proportions.

The people of Central America, now fully awake to the danger which impended over their liberties, completed without loss of time a military alliance powerful enough to have destroyed or expelled an enemy much stronger than the one with which they had to contend. The troops of Guatemala, marching five hundred miles over many ranges of mountains, united with the mountaineers of Costa Rica on the common battle-ground of Nicaragua. The inhabitants of Nicaragua, flying from their homes into the wilderness, issued forth armed from their secret hiding places, and hung in revengeful bands upon the skirts of the invaders.

The issue is before the world. It was foreseen by the judicious as a necessary conclusion; but the criminality of the acts which led to it, the full extent and enormity of that long series of tyrannies, military murders, usurpations, massacres, robberies, burnings, kidnappings and detention of American men and women, inoffensive and deceived the systematic frauds upon the public, by false information, coloring defeats as victories, and giving unparalleled stupidities and crimes the hue of successful generalship. The true account of these is still to be written, and the historian who will give them to the world as they are, without favor or prejudice, will render inestimable service to the present age and to posterity. Fillibusterism will then appear not only as a crime, but as the fruitful parent of all possible evils.

Let us not deceive ourselves, however, by supposing that the causes which gave rise to the invasion and partial destruction of Nicaragua are now less active and efficient. WILLIAM WALKER escaped from danger, leaving behind him the corpses of so many thousands of our countrymen—brings with him the seeds and pretexts of new enterprises; and among the myriads of simple and ignorant persons who can be deceived by glowing descriptions, or lying tales of military prowess, there will always be found those who will leave an evil condition here to find dishonored graves in a foreign and uncongenial soil. Even now secret preparations are being made for the invasion of Costa Rica by fresh bands of ignorant victims, dull tools of ambition and avarice. The mouth of hell is still open, and thousands stand ready to plunge into the abyss. If there is a central and regulative power in the United States—if there is a Government at Washington sagacious and firm enough to foresee and prevent the destruction which impends over entire masses of our countrymen and over Central America, and which is sure to come unless prevented by the strong arm of the National Executive—if the liberties and property of American citizens in foreign lands are ever to receive protection, hitherto withheld, from that Executive, the moment of action has arrived.

For what purpose are the preparations in the Brooklyn Navy Yard? Are the two ships which it is rumored will be soon in readiness for Central America to be stationed at San Juan del Norte, to prevent the invasion of that coast, or are they to be placed there to secure the claims of the fillibuster chiefs? Will Mr. [illegible] continue his negotiations with the Costa Rican grantees for the grant which lies in the safe of MORRIS GRINNELL, and thereby endeavor to patch up a peace—[illegible] himself and Mr. MORRIS—with [illegible] Costa Rica; or will he hold his faith with WALKER, and the French gentleman who is [illegible] him, and carry out a new invasion? Is the new steamer destined to convey a cargo of fillibusters, to be thrown upon the Costa Rican coast? If so, will she take with her the Costa Rican grantees, leaving behind them their new Charter, locked up in the safe of Mr. GRINNELL? The policy of the ex-Agent of the Accessory Transit Company is far too subtle for our comprehension. [illegible] all the subtlety and management of which he is so great a master, he is making preparations merely to pull down ruin upon his own head. For him—the grand patron, and perhaps the parent of fillibusterism in Central America—there is no double course to be pursued. He must make his election. If he still respects the generalship and believes in the humanity and ability of WALKER, let him give WALKER his support. If he thinks that Mr. BUCHANAN will allow Mr. PIERRE SOULE'S horde of twelve hundred fillibusters to leave New-Orleans or a port in Texas, and that their landing in Central America will not be prevented by American ships-of-war; if he deems that twelve hundred men can effect what five thousand have failed to accomplish, and that the fens of the Costa Rican Coast are less deadly than the morbiferous shores of Lake Nicaragua; that the ninety days average duration of a soldier's life in the latter region will be sufficiently lengthened in the former,—then let him abandon his present negotiations with the grantees of Nicaragua, and not strive to drag the Transit Charter from the safe of MORRIS GRINNELL. Will he, who has spent or made others spend a million in destroying—will he, by complying with that charter, *lend* a million to Central America? Will he, who looked on quietly while men who were in his confidence wrested the Transit steamers from the accessory Transit Company, and when that was done received them for his own use—will *he* pay money to Costa Rica by the terms of a grant, for the ill-gotten property which he and his, it is said, have spent a million in defending? Out upon such dealing!

The wily banker of Panama, notwithstanding the grey hairs that sprinkle his massive forehead, has still much to learn. Skilled in the calculations of a profit, infallible in the estimates of a voyage, piercing with intellect like a beam of sunlight the intricacies of a year's account, he is now handling tools too heavy for his hand. There are terms and conditions more imperative than those of the money market, which the would-be Colbert of a Central American despotism must clearly be understood. The four heroes whose dismal physiognomies, drawn by some bitter enemy of fillibusters, do not "*illuminate*" the pages of *Harper's Weekly*, are not the staff to make conquests. Garrison-Colbert must find other generals more intelligent, more successful. Ignorant audacity, sullen ferocity, apathetic disregard of the sufferings of others, artistic talent for coloring ignominious defeats as brilliant victories, the abilities of a recruiting sergeant, a drummer, and a prize-fighter, these are not the qualities which will secure for Colbert-Garrison the golden sceptre of the Transit, or raise a Walker to the throne of Central America.

CITIZEN.

Personal.

The Wyandott Indians around Quindaro, Kansas, have subscribed and paid in seven hundred and fifty dollars for the erection of a new church in that place. This amount was all obtained in one day, and without any special effort. The Wyandotts removed from Northern Ohio to their present location in 1843.

EDWIN WHITE, the artist, is about leaving for Paris, and will there paint the historical picture for which he has been commissioned by the State of Maryland. He will be absent two years, and will take along with him several other commissions which will abundantly fill up his time.

REV. MYRON WINSLOW, the ancient Missionary of the American Board to Madras, was married to Miss ELLEN REED, in Boston, last week. He returns to Madras with his bride. Mr. WINSLOW has been in the mission service for 37 years, and his age is 70.

The Washington *Star* says authoritatively concerning JOHN W. FORNEY, that "he designs residing in Pennsylvania, and is not an applicant for any foreign appointment, nor does he entertain the most distant idea of becoming one."

The librarian of Harvard College acknowledges with much gratitude the receipt of a number of Spiritualist publications from New-York. He intimates that the Willis excitement has sharpened the public appetite for such works.

A citizen of Springfield, Mass., offers a premium of $100 for the best series of twelve tracts on "The importance of consulting public and corporate interests in the management of men of high-toned morality."

Miss MARY MARTIN, a young lady in [illegible], Mo., much afflicted by the circulation of reports detrimental to her character, last week drowned herself in the river.

The birthday of STEPHEN GIRARD was celebrated at Girard College on Thursday, by [illegible] and appropriate ceremonies. It was the 107th anniversary of the event.

A full bounty land warrant has been issued to Hon. LOUIS McLANE, Secretary of the Treasury under Gen. JACKSON, for his services in the war of 1812.

A young gentleman in New-Orleans has just paid up gambling debts to the amount of $20,000.

The Senecas have this Spring made their annual pilgrimage to their old burial-place, near Buffalo.

THALBERG is giving *Matinées* in St. Louis, playing duets with STRAKOSCH.

Fair readers will be glad to know that at the Philadelphia Opera House, unlike the practice in ours, the ladies as well as gentlemen are entitled to the privilege of a promenade between acts. The custom and its consequences are pleasantly set forth by a lady correspondent of WILLIS' *Home Journal* as follows:

> "The easy and negligent style of manners at the opera there, will do much to obviate [illegible]. If a lady takes the trouble to dress, she likes to have a chance of being seen, and of course has no objection to take a promenade between the acts, in the corridors and fine saloon, for that purpose—at least you would have thought so if you had seen the display of satins, silks, tissues and laces, not to mention bare shoulders and arms. The promenade seems like a perfect ballroom scene, save the dancing. The Philadelphians recognize equal rights, supposing that if it is agreeable to gentlemen to get up and walk about, it must be equally so to the ladies. I confess I rather like the Philadelphia style, and it did not appear to me that the gentlemen were losers by their gallantry. The beaming faces of the ladies as they chatted and flirted with their companions, was quite a contrast to the serious countenances seen in our Academy, between acts, when the gentlemen go out in throngs and stay till the curtain rises."

The consequences of Virginian intermarriages are unpleasant, according to the *Fredericksburg News*:

> In this county, in which we were raised, for several generations back, certain families of wealth and respectability have intermarried until there cannot be found in three or four of them a sound man or woman! One has sore eyes, another scrofula, a third is an idiot, a fourth is blind, a fifth bandy-legged, a sixth with a head about the size of a turnip, with not one out of the number exempt from physical defects of some kind or other.

A letter from Lecompton, Kansas, to the St. Louis *Republican*, says:

> "Letters have been received here from Gov. WALKER—he is going to make his home at Lecompton. He writes cheerfully and approvingly of STANTON'S course. We are ready to welcome him with our whole hearts. He may look for the firm and united support of the National Democracy, whatever may be their views upon the Slavery question. We will all unite upon ROBERT J. WALKER."

General RUSK, of Texas, writes to a friend in Texas:

> "The Abolition Party are becoming more formidable every day, and unless they are boldly and promptly met, we have much mischief to apprehend. If Buchanan lives, I think they will run him for President in 1860. The rapid increase of non-slaveholding States is bringing to a dangerous degree, and I think the slaveholding States should see to it that they put themselves in [illegible] [illegible] upon their constitutional rights and equality."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—21 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Darien Canal—Consul Jenkins not to be Prosecuted—Appointments Made, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 28.

The United States steamer Arctic has been appointed to take a party to the Isthmus of Darien for a survey of the Atrato and Truando Ship-Canal route.

The United States District-Attorney will not prosecute Consul JENKINS.

The door is left open by Secretary CASS in his latest dispatches, for renewed negotiations concerning Central American affairs.

Three diplomatic appointments have been agreed upon, including MURPHY for the Hague, and WRIGHT of Indiana, for Berlin. X. Y. Z.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 28.

Mr. KEY, United States Attorney for this District, informed the Circuit Court this morning that the Government does not desire to detain Mr. JENKINS, Consul to Navigators' Islands, in custody on the charge of piracy preferred against him by Dr. VAN CAMP, as the warrant for his arrest was obtained from a Justice of the Peace without consultation or advice from any officer of the Government or United States Courts, and besides, the evidence filed in the State Department by Dr. VAN CAMP did not sustain the charge of perjury. Mr. MAURY, counsel for Mr. JENKINS, asked for his immediate discharge but Mr. BRADLEY, counsel for Dr. VAN CAMP, insisted that the Court should detain the prisoner until argument could be heard on an application for release under habeas corpus. The case will be taken up again to-morrow.

Mr. REED, to-day, received his commission and instructions as Minister to China. His appointment will be officially announced to-morrow.

Lord NAPIER's residence is the scene of extraordinary gayety to-night. It is brilliantly illuminated, and a grand supper and ball are being given in honor of the Queen's birthday. Many ladies and gentlemen are in attendance, including foreign ministers and distinguished officers of this Government.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, May 28.

SIXTH DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The report of the Committee on Education was taken up and considered.

SEVENTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Rev. Mr. BLACK, delegate from the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, was present and addressed the Assembly. He presented as the basis of correspondence with the General Assembly those resolutions which were rejected by his Synod when offered by the General Assembly of 1856.

He said the Reformed Presbyterian Church holds no communication with slaveholders, and hoped that the New School would yet occupy the same ground, but left it with that Church to decide.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Church Policy.

The Church Extension Committee's Report was read and accepted.

A sharp discussion took place, on the Synodical records of Mississippi, between Mr. McLANE, of Mississippi, and Mr. McLANE, of New-York, occupying the remainder of the session.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT NEWARK, N. J.

NEWARK, Thursday, May 28.

A destructive fire occurred in this city about 4 o'clock this morning, in one of the large four-story factories of Newark India Rubber Company, used for heating or vulcanizing the shoes. It originated from the heaters, and totally destroyed the buildings, with a large stock. The loss is about $15,000, partially insured.

JACOB ALLEN, foreman of Engine Company No. 4, and one of the firm of J. & F. ALLEN, fire-engine manufacturers, was instantly killed by a falling wall, and JOHN S. THORN, Fourth Assistant Engineer, was seriously injured. His recovery is doubtful.

Mr. ALLEN was one of the most respectable and highly-esteemed citizens of Newark, and one of the most popular men in the Fire Department.

BURNING OF THE NASHVILLE IRON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S WORKS.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, May 28.

The Nashville Iron Manufacturing Company's Works were destroyed by fire last night. Loss $100,000, which is partly insured. One hundred and twenty men have been thrown out of employment in consequence of the fire.

The Case of James Getty.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 28.

JAMES GETTY, who has been on trial here for the past four days for the murder of DANIEL ALBERT, at Hamburg, was acquitted this afternoon on the ground of insanity.

The Ohio River, Weather, &c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 28.

The water in the channel of the river at this point is falling. It now measures 10 feet.

The weather is favorable for the growing crops.

Sailing of the Suspicious Bark Mary Cobb.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 28.

The bark Mary Cobb has sailed in ballast. It is stated that the crew are wholly Portuguese, the Captain being the only American on board.

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE PROMETHEUS.

The United States Mail steamship Prometheus, Capt. A. G. GRAY, left New-Orleans May 20, arrived at Havana afternoon of the 22d, and sailed for New-York at 10 A. M. of the 23d.

The Prometheus landed 11 passengers at Havana, and brings 200 passengers and $60,000 in silver for New-York. The P. brings Company J. 1st United States Artillery, Lieut. EDDY, Commanding, en route for Newport, R. I.

The weather in Havana was delightful and agreeable. The health of the Island continued exceedingly good.

ARRIVAL OF THE ISABEL AT CHARLESTON.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

CHARLESTON, Thursday, May 28.

The steamship Isabel has arrived here with Havana dates to the 26th inst.

Sugars continued in demand. Quotations were unchanged. Stock at Havana 230,000 boxes and at Matanzas 90,000. There was very little in first hands.

Molasses was improving. Clayed was selling at 13 reals. Muscovado was scarce at 14@14½.

Sterling Exchange seven to eight per cent. premium.

In Freights there was a better feeling, without change in rates.

The United States steam frigate Wabash arrived at Aspinwall on the 7th inst. The Cyane would sail in a few days.

Case of Consul Jenkins.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 27, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You publish in this morning's paper, from your Washington correspondent, a detail of outrages alleged to have been committed upon the property of Mr. VAN CAMP, late United States Commercial Agent at Apia, Navigators' Islands.

Those acquainted with the true character of that "unfortunate victim, now a modest claimant for reappointment, will derive considerable amusement from its perusal; and if this poor, innocent martyr to the unauthorized acts of his well-meaning successor, can make Government believe that he has been unjustly deprived of $200,000, and thereupon induce Congress to recompense him for this loss, he will have to be more successful in imposing upon their credulity than he has upon any one who has ever visited the Navigators' Islands, with the single exception of that most benevolent of confidence men, old Commodore MERVINE.

It was exceedingly indiscreet in "J." to bring before the public his friend VAN CAMP's official conduct at Apia—for his case is one of those which is not at all aided by light and truth, and the Records of the State Department will show charges against him of the most serious nature, and supported by the most ample proof, leaving no question as to the propriety of the course adopted by the State Department, in his prompt removal.

That Mr. VAN CAMP should avail himself of the perhaps injudicious course adopted by his successor in his honest endeavors to repair the wrongs committed by his predecessor, and thereupon endeavor to change his position before the Department from that of a dismissed and unworthy servant into that of an unfortunate victim of official tyranny, will surprise no one acquainted with the numerous distinguished and varied professional abilities of Dr. AARON VAN CAMP.

If Mr. JENKINS will avail himself of the most ample testimony now at his disposition in the United States, he need give himself no anxiety lest his honest attempt to undo the illegal acts of his predecessor should be regarded by any sane man as an act of piracy.

And if Government also thinks fit to avail itself of the proper testimony, it can in a manner very summary, determine whether any one individual or firm at the Navigators' Islands was ever, by any possible means, legally in possession of property worth $200,000. RED BEARD.

THE DOUBLE-HEADED POLICE.

Rugged Correspondence between Mayor Wood and the Governors—Ex-Captain Hart to Command a Squad of M. P.s at Seguine's Point—The Councilmen Impotent—Matsell gets returns from all the Wards, Carpenter from six—The Target Companies, &c., &c.

Ex-Mayor HALL, of Brooklyn, called yesterday at the office of the Metropolitan Commissioners, and requested that twenty five policemen might be sent to protect the State property at Seguine's Point. He said it would be actually necessary that such a force should be detailed and at once, as the feeling of the inhabitants about Seguine's Point was so strong in opposition to the establishment of a Quarantine in that neighborhood, that a further demonstration of violence would be made by them unless timely steps were taken to prevent it. The Commissioners considered the matter, and it is understood that they will to-day send to Staten Island the force asked for. Ex-Captain HART, of the Seventeenth Ward, probably to have command.

The trial of First Lieutenant WM. H. MARTIN was then had. Deputy CARPENTER, the complainant, testified in substance as already given in the TIMES. Decision was reserved until to-day, in accordance with the rules and regulations. Many private matters were then disposed of by the Commissioners, who adjourned without finally determining upon any new appointments.

Mayor WOOD seldom leaves his office now till towards night. His time is almost constantly occupied in devising ways and means to checkmate the new Commissioners and "Albany dictation," and he receives frequent visits from many of the party who sympathise with these efforts. The old Commissioners appear to have adjourned for the present. They have not yet tried Captains HOPKINS, DILKS, PORTER, or SPEIGHT, all of whom send returns to the new Commissioners, as well as to Mr. MATSELL, thus showing that it is not always impossible to serve two masters. Returns from every Ward were sent to Mr MATSELL's office yesterday, while from six they were sent to the office in White-street.

Officer BOWYER, who on Wednesday placed himself under orders of the new Commissioners, tendered his resignation as a member of the Department, yesterday. The following is his letter of resignation:

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE, NEW-YORK, May 28, 1857.

FREDERICK A. TALLMADGE, General Superintendent—Sir: Your communication of the 27th instant, notifying me that, by order of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, I was directed to report myself duly at the office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, forthwith, was not received until late in the afternoon of that day. Pursuant to the notification, I reported myself to you. Having been assigned to duty at the office of the Chief of Police since its organization, and having been a member of the Police Department for nearly a quarter of a century, during all which time I have obeyed, and, to the utmost of my capacity, aided in enforcing the laws of the State, believing that the oath of office required me to do so, and that the constitutionality of any law would be decided by the judiciary, if I remained in the Department, my action in this respect would not change. But, in conformity with a resolution formed some time since, I respectfully tender my resignation as one of the Police of this City.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT W. BOWYER.

Many of the Captains in favor of the old order of things, have taken advantage of his late general order to give Superintendent TALLMADGE a bit of their minds, as well as define their position. The old Sixth Ward stands steady in the old faith. Not a man has flinched, and all the force there seem united in their intention "to do their old duty." In conformity with their resolution, the names of the Captains who have refused to make their reports to Deputy CARPENTER will be submitted to the Commissioners to-day.

Several Democratic German fellow-citizens, indignant at the "State usurpation and Albany dictation," will hold a meeting at the Volks Garden, in the Bowery, next Tuesday evening, to give it expression. The Committee of Management for this occasion have invited Mayor WOOD to be present. We annex the letter of invitation and the Mayor's reply:

EXTRAORDINARY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MAYOR WOOD AND CERTAIN GERMAN CITIZENS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 27, 1857.

SIR: You are invited to address a mass meeting of the German Citizens of New-York, to be held at the Volks Garden, No. 51 Bowery, on Tuesday, the 2d day of June, for the purpose of expressing their opinion in reference to the act of the Albany Legislature, wherein the rights of the people of this City have been assailed and the Constitution violated.

Respectfully your obedient servants,

WM. SCHURMER, M. D.,
J. A. PAPPEN,
DR. CHARLES WANZ,
BERNARD MYER,
GEORGE DESSOYE,
} Committee.

To Hon. FERNANDO WOOD.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 28, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I am thankful for the invitation to address a mass meeting of my German fellow-citizens on Tuesday next, who thus propose to express their sentiments of the recent acts of the Legislature for this City. To peaceably assemble and demand a redress of grievances is a right which is guaranteed by the Constitution, and hence is inherent in our system of government. Upon this occasion it is not only a right but a duty for the people of New-York, irrespective of birth, class or party, to resist and denounce the gross usurpations which have been perpetrated by their tyrant masters at the State Capital. At no time have our interests been so shamefully and flagrantly violated as now. The immediate causes of the American Revolution were not near so great an infringement upon the liberties of the Colonies, as these measures which you meet to denounce are of the liberties of this metropolis. Had the same principles been incorporated into ministerial orders or decrees for the cities of Boston, New-York or Philadelphia, at any time within fifty years anterior to that war, American freedom and independence would have had a much earlier birth. Our Republican masters at Albany have issued mandates which their royal predecessors at St. James would not have dared to conceive; and as if this great and powerful City had, after a siege, been captured, it appears to have been given over for pillage and plunder to these Black Republican soldiers of fortune.

History furnishes a few similar cases, though none precisely parallel, where three-quarters of a million of brave, prosperous and happy people were subjugated by paper edicts, issued as laws by an unscrupulous cabal, whom chance gave control of a legislative majority. It is to express honest indignation at wrongs like these that you are called upon to assemble, and I doubt not that the united voice of so large and influential class of citizens will and must be heard. I regret, however, that it will be impossible for me to accept your kind invitation to be present and to address the meeting. Since my incumbency of this office, I have avoided attending public meetings of any kind, and have made it an inflexible rule not to participate in the proceedings of any which, in their character, have a political or party bearing. You will excuse me, therefore, from attending at this time, though sympathizing deeply with the object you have in view. Very respectfully,

FERNANDO WOOD.

To Messrs. SCHURMER, PAPPEN, MYER, WANTZ, and DESSOYE.

THE COUNCILMEN ON THE STATE OF THE CITY.

The Councilmen last evening, after discussing the state of the streets, went into Committee of the whole, and took up the ordinance for the establishment of a Day and Night Watch.

An amendment was made on the third Section, to the effect that the consent of the Common Council should be necessary to the alteration of the rules.

Councilman JONES spoke at length upon the late State legislation for the City.

Councilman HASWELL moved a reconsideration of an amendment which had been discussed regarding appointments to office. He moved that hereafter the Sergeants of Police be appointed by the Mayor. Carried.

The question then came under discussion as to salaries of police officers, equalizing them with the amount paid on January 1, 1857. Carried.

The question of the adoption of the ordinance was lost, for want of a constitutional majority. The vote was 24 to 14. It was reconsidered and laid on the table.

The Board then agreed to meet after the adjournment on Friday night—i. e., next day.

Councilman WARNER demanded the call of the house. Councilman MURRAY moved that members who had left should be placed under arrest. The motion, after some discussion, was lost. Councilman HASWELL then moved that streets below Sixty-fifth street be declared open. The matter was referred to the Committee on Roads. After which, the Board adjourned to the next evening at 6 o'clock.

POSITION OF THE TARGET COMPANIES.—Alderman WILSON's Volunteer Army of Citizen Soldiers to sustain Mayor WOOD, and protect the chartered rights of the City, does not recruit its ranks as fast as it might—for after having existed a week not more than ninety-seven of the thousands who paraded in April, have enlisted under the Alderman's banner. He is not considered exactly the right kind of a man by them, and it was because of his connection with the late parade as an officer, that a split in the ranks occurred in April.

Alderman WILSON's operations are looked upon by the Captains of the Target Companies generally, as merely for political effect, and the members of the staff resolved, at a late meeting, that however much they, as citizens, may be opposed to the laws of the late Legislature, as Captains of military companies composed of men of all parties, they could not countenance any such organization as Alderman WILSON is desirous of forming. A meeting of the officers of the late parade will be held on Monday evening next, and besides the Captains of the regular body that turned out in April, those of the independent corps that paraded at that time, will be on hand to express their sentiments in opposition to turning the Volunteer Corps into a political body.

ABOUT STREET-CLEANING.

The Contracts for Thirteen Wards Annulled

The City Inspector is getting his hands full. Day before yesterday he served a notice on contractors for cleaning thirteen wards of the City, to wit: First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-second Wards—to the effect that if they did not put their wards in order before twenty-four hours expired, their contracts would be annulled.

The "twenty-four hours" ended yesterday, and as not a single contractor complied with the notice, Mr. MORTON yesterday afternoon declared their contracts annulled. None of the contractors have been paid a dollar for their past three weeks' work; all they have been paid for was the five weeks time—not work—that passed after the contracts were awarded, and before the official demise of Mr. EMLING.

To-day Mr. MORTON undertakes the cleaning of the streets of the wards named above. He begins with the First Ward. The Mayor has approved of the course taken, and Mr. FLAGG promises to pay his laborers, and carts are promised immediately in the remaining wards to cart away the accumulated ashes and garbage.

To Mr. REYNOLDS, who has the contracts for the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards, an "extension of time" has been granted. Nothing has been paid to him either, during the last three weeks. Most of the men employed under the different contractors have filed their claims for arrearages with the Comptroller, to the amount of $11,000.

The Board of Councilmen on the Streets.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday afternoon, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the chair.

STATE OF THE STREETS.

Councilman WARNER offered a resolution to the following effect:

Whereas, the streets of this city are in a very dirty and filthy condition, in consequence of dirt, garbage, ashes, &c., thereby endangering the health and lives of our fellow citizens, and which will no doubt lead to pestilence and disease, during the coming warm weather; therefore,

Be it Resolved, That the contracts entered into by the Mayor, Comptroller and Commissioners of Streets and Lamps be and the same are hereby annulled.

And be it further resolved, That the City Inspector be and hereby is directed, under his own supervision to have the streets cleaned forthwith.

[illegible] question being put, Councilman WARNER commenced a violent philippic upon Councilman OTTARSON, alleging that he had misrepresented him in "his paper"—alluding to the Tribune. He opposed the reference of the resolution, and after the manifestation of strong personal feeling against that gentleman, was called by him to order. He asked that the words of Councilman WARNER might be taken down, wherein he had charged him with "uttering that which he knew to be false."

Councilman WARNER repeated his charges.

Councilman OTTARSON replied, somewhat warmly, stating that Councilman WARNER "lied," [sensation] and again demanding the words to be taken down.

The President's hammer at length silenced both parties, and the altercation subsided.

The resolution was referred to the Special Committee on Cleaning Streets.

Prize Essay on Slavery.

The undersigned, appointed a Committee to award a premium of $100, offered by a benevolent individual, for the best essay on the subject of Slavery, "adapted to receive the approbation of Evangelical Christians generally," have had under examination more than 40 competing manuscripts, a large number of them written with much ability. They have decided to award the prize to the author of the essay entitled, "The Error and the Duty in regard to Slavery," whom they find on opening the accompanying envelop to be Rev. R. B. THURSTON, of Chicopee Falls, Mass.

They would also commend to the attention of the public two of the remaining tracts, selected by the individual who offered the prize, and for which he and others interested have given a prize of $100 each. One of these is entitled, "Friendly Letters to a Christian Slaveholder," by Rev. A. C. BALDWIN, of Durham, Conn.; the other, "Is American Slavery an Institution which Christianity Sanctions, and will Perpetuate?" by Rev. TIMOTHY WILLISTON, of Strongsville, Ohio.

ASA D. SMITH.
MARK HOPKINS.
May, 1857. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

P. S.—The remaining manuscripts are in the hands of Mr. A. S. BARNES, No. 51 John-street, New-York, who will dispose of them according to the direction of their respective owners.

List of Patents

Issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending May 26, 1857, and all bearing that date.

Alanson Abbe, of Boston, Mass.—For improvements in spiral corsets.

Armory Armsden, of Rochester, N. Y.—For improvement in mowing and reaping machines.

Charles Atkinson, of Danville, Ill., and Gilbert S. Manning, of Springfield, Ill.—For improved construction of vehicles.

Fordyce Beals, of New-Haven, Conn.—For improvement in revolving fire arms.

Sylvester W. Beach, of Chicago, Ill.—For improvement in carriage hubs.

Wm. Bennett, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in griddles.

Silas P. Briggs, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—For improved hand seed-planters.

Samuel Canby, of Ellicott's Mills, Md.—For improvement in grain scourers and separators.

Elias P. Coates, of Mystic Bridge, Conn.—For improved machine for cutting and bending sheet metal.

James E. Cole, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in means for reefing topsails.

Solomon B. Ellsthorp, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in sewing machines.

Ralph Emerson, Jr., of Rockford, Ill.—For improved tongue and caster plate for harvesting machines.

Chandler Fisher, of Milton, Mass.—For improvement in curtain rollers.

W. D. Guseman, of Morgantown, Va.—For improvement in wagon couplings.

Julius Grudchos, and Selmar Eggers, of New-Bedford, Mass.—For improved bomb-lance.

Joseph Hackett, of Louisville, Ky.—For improvement in cooking stoves.

Adolph Hammer, of Reading, Penn.—For improved sugar-boiling apparatus.

Bennett John Heywood, of Leicester Square, Middlesex County, England.—For improvement in ink-stands. Patented in England, Jan. 16, 1856.

Samuel F. Hodge, of Detroit, Mich.—For improvement in ore-crushing machines.

Wm. H. Howard, of Philadelphia, Penn.—For improvement in looms.

Gilbert Hubbard, of Sandersfield, Mass.—For improved apparatus for discharging a horse and shaft from a carriage.

Abraham Huffer, of Hagerstown, Md.—For improvement in washing machines.

Wm. A. Jarratt, of Patonsville, Tenn.—For improved shingle machine.

Christain Knauer, of Pittsburgh, Penn.—For improvement in reels for yarn or thread.

Robert Kuschke and Peter Merkel, of St. Louis, Mo.—For improvement in corn planters.

John Leigh, of Manchester, England—For improvement in sizing compositions for yarns, paper, &c.

Edward Lidner, of New-York, N. Y.—For fire-arms.

Francis C. Lowthrop, of Trenton, N. J.—For improved hydro-dynamic machine for testing the strength of materials.

James Mitchell, of Woodsfield, Ohio—For improved wind wheel.

Pierre Prosper Martin, of Paris, France—For improved ore washer.

William M. Marston, of New-York, N. Y.—For improved repeating fire-arms.

Marie Amédée Charles Mellier, of Paris, France—For improvement in making paper pulp. Patented in France, Aug. 7, 1854. Patented in England, Oct. 26, 1855.

Gordon McKay, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in registering apparatus for printing presses.

Robert Mushet, of Coleford, England—For improvement in the manufacture of iron and steel. Patented in England, Sept. 22, 1856.

Stephen Parks, of San Francisco, Cal.—For improvement in brick machines.

Alexander A. Roberts and Baldwin Davies, of La Grange, Ga.—For improvement in cotton cultivators.

Louis S. Robbins, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—For improvement in fertilizing compounds.

H. C. Root, of Toledo, Ohio—For improvement in machines for making stove pipe.

William A. Royce, of Newburg, N. Y.—For improved machinery for compressing gaseous bodies.

Cyrus W. Saladee, of Columbus, Ohio—For improved bit for cutting out cylindrical plugs of wood.

James B. Simpson, of East Boston, Mass.—For improvement in apparatus for examining vessels' boots.

F. J. Smith, of Four Corners, Ohio—For improvement in corn planters.

Robert F. Underhill, of Indianapolis, Ind.—For improved machine for cutting grooves and slats.

Otis B. Wattles, of Waddington, N. Y.—For improved tanning apparatus.

Thomas P. Wells, of Utica, N. Y.—For improvement in sewing machines.

S. H. Whitaker and Ezra Cope, of Cincinnati, Ohio—For improved thermo-pneumatic safety-valve.

Jesse Whitehead, of Manchester, Va.—For improvement in seed planters.

Franklin Painter, of East Hampton, Mass., assignor to the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company of same place—For improvement in looms.

S. D. Learned, of Boston, Mass., assignor to A. C. Learned, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in printing presses.

David Otis, of Ithaca, N. Y., assignor to himself and E. F. Cheebrough, of same place—For improvement in burglar's alarms.

Rufus Sibley, of Norwich, Conn., assignor to Christopher C. Brand, of same place—For improved projectile for killing whales.

Stephen Thurston, of Newark, N. J., assignor to himself, Marcus L. Ward and Huntington & Co., of same place—For improvement in machines for cutting india-rubber, gutta percha and other boot and shoe soles.

John Turl, of New-York, N. Y., assignor to Samuel Turl, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—For improvement in tips for sugar molds.

Thomas W. Williams, of Philadelphia, Penn., assignor to himself and Henry T. Hoyt, of same place—For improvement in securing nuts on axles.

Milo Peck, of New-Haven, Conn.—For improvement in drop presses.

Albert Williams, of Philadelphia, Penn.—For improved compound gauge.

RESSUE.

Peter C. Guion, of Cincinnati, Ohio—For improved cowl or draught accelerator for steamers.

DESIGNS:

A. P. C. Boute, of Cincinnati, Ohio—For design for picture-frames.

Willis S. Brown, of Hartford, Conn.—For design for furnaces.

Garretson Smith, Henry Brown and Samuel H. Sailor, of Philadelphia, Pa., assignors to J. G. Abbott and Achilles Lawrence, of same place—For design for stoves.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, May 30.

I.—ELEANOR HAZLETON; or, The Hope of Woman. By Caroline Chesebro. Concluded.

II.—THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE IN PARIS—The Ceremonies of the reception—From our Correspondent.

III.—BRITISH POLITICS AND NEWS—From our London Correspondent.

IV.—LITERARY GOSSIP FROM ABROAD.

V.—SCIENTIFIC MOVEMENTS AND DISCOVERIES.

VI.—PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

VII.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.

VIII.—SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.

IX.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—An interoceanic ship Canal—Who shall take care of the Boys?—The Chinese War—Revision of National Reform—The Fashionable season.

X.—CORRESPONDENCE FROM WASHINGTON—The Arrest of Consul Jenkins for Piracy—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

XI.—INTERESTING SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF MAJOR BEN. McCULLOCH.

XII.—THE MORMONS—Interesting letter from Hon. B. G. FERRIS—Culpable Delays of the Government—Departure of the last of the Mormons in Illinois—Murder of Elder ORSON PRATT, in Arkansas—Full Details.

XIII.—IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA—Flight of Gen. WALKER.

XIV.—CALIFORNIA NEWS.

XV.—THE GREAT WEST—Letter from Col. GREEN.

XVI.—INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

XVII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full reports of the Markets of the week—Agricultural Items.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

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All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857, AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.—STRANGERS will save money by going directly to ROGERS' extensive Bazaar of Fancy Goods and Toys, No. 499 Broadway, as a greater collection and variety will be found there than elsewhere. Jet and Gold Bracelets and Brooches, beautiful Pearl and Ivory Fans and Card Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, &c., &c. Also, Dolls, Games and Toys of every variety; Children's Carriages and Gigs. All imported and sold at the lowest prices, by H. S. ROGERS, No. 499 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATELLE DELAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.

EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL

Are the Medallion Velvet Carpets imported by HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery. Splendid yard-wide Velvets and Tapestry Brussels, at marvelously low prices.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES HAVE NEVER FAILED.

Their Powder-proof Lock has never been picked. 9,700 of the Safes now in use. For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE FOR BEAUTIFYING, CURLING PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.

A LOW PRICE! AND QUICK SALE!

Beautiful Ingrain Carpets from 3s. to 6s. per yard. Oil Cloths from 2s. 6d. to 5s. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

FAIRBANKS' RAILROAD TRACK AND DEPOT SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Weigh Lock SCALES for Canals.
FAIRBANKS' Hay and Cattle SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Coal Dealers' SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Wheat or Hopper SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Flour-Packing SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Dormant and Portable Warehouse SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Rolling Mill and Foundry SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Wheelbarrow SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Counter and Grocers' SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' FAMILY SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Druggists' and Prescription SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Weigh-masters BEAMS, Frames, &c.
FAIRBANKS' Post-Office SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' U. S. Standard Weights, &c., &c.
MENEELY's Church, Steamboat, Factory and other BELLS.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

CURTAINS, LACE AND MUSLIN, FROM AUCTION, AT PRICES FROM $5 TO $20. KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, have removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES, are unquestionably the admiration of the critical and the envy of the croakers and imitators. The Dye is the very best in present use, and his wigs the greatest counterfeits of the human head ever seen. For sale and the Dye applied at No. 6 Astor House.

BOYS CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at SMITH BROTHERS one price Clothing Store, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

HILL, INIMITABLE CUTTER OF HAIR AND whiskers. Hair dye 4 shillings a box, black or brown, natural in appearance, no rubbing off. Applied or sold at the depot, No 1 Barclay-st.; also at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, and all other druggists.

MACHINE THREAD—A NEW AND SPLENDID article just received from Paris, which is equal if not superior to Silk, and at much less cost. Put up on spools of 1,000 metres. Sold by E. W. TRYON & CO., No. 267 Broadway.

BOYS CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at SMITH BROTHERS one price Clothing Store, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

BOYS CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at SMITH BROTHERS one price Clothing Store, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

MARRIED.

WHITING—GREEN.—In this City, at Grace Church, by Rev. Thos. H. Taylor, D. D., Col. G. WHITING to Mrs. JANE GREEN, of Boston, Mass.

ROBINSON—CONKLIN.—In this City, by Rev. E. T. Hiscox, Mr. HENRY M. ROBINSON and Miss MARIA S. CONKLIN, all of this City.

VERNAM—HARPER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 27, by Rev. Dr. Miley, GEORGE C. VERNAM to ANNIE F., daughter of J. W. Harper, Esq.

IRVINE—BURDETT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 27, at Holy Trinity Church, by Rev. D. P. Sanford, HAMILTON H. IRVINE to LYDIA ANNA BURDETT, daughter of the late Benjamin C. Burdett, of this City.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

WEBB—MORRIS.—In Oswego, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 26, at Christ Church, by Rev. R. Schuyler, ROBERT W. WEBB, Esq., of Liverpool, England, to JULIA CHAMPLIN, daughter of John B. C. Morris, Esq., formerly of New-York.

BAXTER—HUGHSON.—In South Bergen, N. J., on Thursday, May 28, by Rev. D. L. Marks, of Peekskill, Mr. E. W. Baxter, of this City, to Miss ELIZA V., second daughter of the late Wm. A. Hughson, of Bergen.

DIED.

TUCKER.—In this City, on Thursday, May 28, at 6 o'clock A. M., of consumption, PATRICK TUCKER, a native of Sligo, Ireland, aged 20 years, 11 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers, John, James, and Joseph J., and also those of his brother-in-law, Mr. Peter Hunt, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 66 Bayard-st., on Friday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Sligo papers please copy.

GRAHAM.—In this City, on Thursday morning, May 28, at 11¼ o'clock, after a short and severe illness, REBECCA W., widow of the late Joseph Graham, Esq., of this City, aged 73 years, 3 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 38 University-place. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

POLLOCK.—In this City, on Thursday morning, May 28, JOHN JAMES, only son of the late James Pollock, aged 19 years.

The friends of the family, and also of C. H. Lilienthal, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 225 West 18th-st., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

HOGAN.—On Monday, April 13, PATRICK HOGAN, late of Clonmel, Ireland, in the 23d year of his age.

His brother, John Hogan, and his wife and family, invite the friends and relatives of the family to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 36 Cherry st., this day, (Friday,) May 29, without further invitation.

BRITTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 27, Captain WILLIAM BRITTON, aged 71 years, 3 months and 21 days.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at Dr. McLeod's Church, 13th-st., near 6th-av., on Friday, 29th inst., at 11 A. M., without further notice.

Newport, R. I., and Natchez, Miss., papers please copy.

VOORHEES.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 28, AUGUSTUS P., only child of Judah B. and Mary H. Voorhees.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Peter Voorhees, No. 81 Lawrence st., Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, May 29, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, May 28, suddenly, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Norman Steves, ELVIRA LOCKWOOD, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the old Baptist Church, Hillsdale, Columbia Co., on Saturday, 30th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

STEVENS.—At Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 27, CHARLES STEVENS, Esq., formerly of Hemel Hempstead, Herts, England, in his 59th year.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 100 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, on Friday morning, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

HICKS.—In this City, on Monday, May 25, at [illegible]-st., WILLIAM HICKS, aged 28 years.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

TROW.—In Brooklyn, WILLIAM WALKER, only son of William and Jane B. Trow.

Their friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 280 Adelphi st., near De Kalb-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, at 3 P. M., without further notice.

WILLSON.—On Thursday, May 21, at her residence on King-st., near Portchester, Westchester Co., N. Y., Mrs. ELIZABETH WILLSON, widow of the late Mr. T. M. Willson, aged 76 years.

VAN DYKE.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, May 27, SUSAN B. BOYCE, wife of Cornelius B. Van Dyke, and daughter of John Boyce, of Jersey City, in the 23d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 20 Jersey-av., Jersey City, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

DENISON.—In Clarksville, Tenn., on Tuesday morning, May 26, JOHN W. DENISON, aged 26 years, formerly of Stonington, Conn.

NO. 375 BROADWAY.

PRINTING FOR CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—The LARGEST general JOB PRINTING office in this country is JOHN A. GRAY'S, No. 375 BROADWAY, near White-st., and Nos. 16 and 18 JACOB-ST., near Frankfort-st., FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS. He executes EVERY PROCESS in Printing, or its kindred arts, in large and small quantities, in the quickest and best manner, at low prices, for cash.

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THE NORTH STAR OF THE WEEKLY PRESS.

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THE WAR OF THE POLICE.

INCREASE IN THE COST OF LIVING.

OUR CIVILIZATION.

CHAT.—The National Academy—Every Policeman his own Court of Appeals.

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.—Miserable Dives—Pictures Canvassed.

THE CELESTIAL CIRCUMLOCUTION OFFICE. —Illustrations: Announcing to a Mandarin a Defeat of the Imperial Troops—Chinese War Junks.

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FOREIGN NEWS.—England: Opening of Parliament—The Court—Troubles of New Members of Parliament—The Manchester Art Exhibition—A Return to the Fig-Leaf Fashion—How it Answers—A Leopard in a Grog-Shop—Profits of the Clerical Business in England. France: The French Expedition to China—Feeble Picture of Popular Spirit—Honorable Conduct of the Rothschilds—The New Paris Lion—He Kisses Eugenie too Loud—The Ball at the Hotel de Ville—General Todleben's Ideas of Discipline—Buried Alive—Death of a Poet—No. 12. Holland: Another Treasure Trove. Germany: Death from Imagination—The Virgin to have a Cloak. Turkey: Betrothal of the Sultan's Daughters—The Presents. Persia: More Fighting. Mexico: Sixty-five Americans Shot—News from the Capital.

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FOREIGN RELIGIOUS ITEMS.—Organs in Churches—Religious Bonfire—Confiscation of Luther's Works in a Protestant State—Movement in the Church of England—Native Schools in India—Religious Statistics of Paris—Religious Influence in Houses of Correction—A Mission of the Russian Church in China—Church and State in Sardinia—Catholic and Protestant Colleges in Austria.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY MARKET SUMMARY.

COMICALITIES.—Illustrations: Dignity and Impudence—"The Smoke Controversy"—Fearful Practical Joke played with a Child's Balloon.

, Persons living in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, and wishing HARPER'S WEEKLY supplied at their houses, will please to send their names and residences to the Office of Publication. The Carriers who deliver the paper will collect pay for the same.

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HARPER'S WEEKLY

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

From the Dispatch.

We have carefully examined the number before us, and can most cheerfully and heartily recommend it as one of the best magazines for young people now published. The editor, while he does not forget that he is preparing a work for minds not yet fully developed, avoids the opposite mistake of stringing together a few pages of silly nonsense to explain meaningless wood-cuts. The engravings in the Magazine are in keeping with the letter-press. When the merits of this work become known, it will not only be a favorite with children, but will be hailed gratefully by parents as one of the most useful and delightful publications issued from the American Press.

From the Transcript.

We have watched the growth of this, The Young People's Magazine, with a great deal of interest. It is the best and cheapest monthly issued in this country, and no publication for the young is so deserving of the success it undoubtedly commands. We advise every parent to subscribe for it, if they wish their children to cultivate a correct taste in literature and art.

From the Daily News.

The Young People's Magazine for June came to us with evidence of steady improvement and value, which deserves and will command success. The number before us is decidedly the best one issued. The frontispiece is a gem of its kind, and is the first of a series of American Poets illustrated, entitled the Path of the Flowery Woodland, illustrating Bryant, and is an exact picture, (whether he intended or not) of a scene in West Brookfield, Mass. The articles are cosily and familiarly illustrated, and are of an excellent character.

From the Evening Post.

Mr. Phipps has made up an instructive and entertaining Miscellany for children—narratives, sketches, poetry, scraps of curious and interesting knowledge—all with a view to assist in the formation of a sincere and gentle character in the young reader.

From the Advertiser.

It is neatly printed and handsomely illustrated.

From the Eastern Argus.

A useful periodical, and one that cannot fail to interest the young.

From the Times.

It is seldom that you find such a collection of choice things gotten together so appropriately.

From the Star.

This beautiful and valuable Monthly for the young people should be subscribed to by every father or mother. The reading matter is well adapted to the capacity of the rising generation, while it is perfectly free from petty talk or baby prattle. The enterprise and taste displayed by the publishers are worthy of all praise.

From the Day-Book.

This firm are noted for presenting to the juvenile public a series of the most elegant illuminated books which have been issued in this country. The first number of their new Magazine for young people is now before us, and it appears to be a continuation of the same general design embraced in their former works. The editor is evidently a practical writer for children, and presents a rare combination of natural ease and grace in his style. This Magazine is certainly, in typography and illustrations, one of the most elegant periodicals ever issued from the press.

From the New-York Herald.

The articles are well written, and are just what are suited to publications of this sort, being neither too elaborate in style nor yet written down below the level of children's comprehension—an error but too common now-a-days. The magazine is prettily illustrated, and will no doubt find favor with a large class of juvenile readers.

From the New-York Tribune.

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NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL REOPEN HIS STORE ON MONDAY, MAY [illegible]. The business hereafter will be done on three spacious floors, each 100 feet long by 25 wide. The first floor will contain a general assortment of new and fashionable Dry Goods; the second floor, Carpetings and Window Shades, with everything pertaining to that branch of business. The basement will contain Oil-cloths and Mattings, all widths and qualities. The continued patronage of the public (same as has been bestowed upon this establishment for the past seven years) is respectfully solicited, the object of the proprietor is to make it the best conducted establishment up town. GEORGE KEYES, No. [illegible] [illegible]-av.

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WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO NEAT, [illegible] girls, with excellent City and country references [illegible] ... Call at No. 116 East [illegible].

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WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT young women; one as waitress or chambermaid [illegible]; one as laundress. Also, by two very nice colored young women; one as cook; one as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse. Apply at No. 7 [illegible], near Broadway.

WANTED—A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN a permanent situation for a young woman who has lived with her nearly two years. She is a perfect seamstress, and would prefer to combine chamberwork on account of the exercise. Call at her employer's, No. 28 West [illegible]-st.

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WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MIDDLE-aged American woman of long experience, as nurse and [illegible]; no objection to travel with a family. Can be seen for two days, at No. 116 Stanton-st., in the rear, 2d floor, front room.

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HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER,
Proprietor of the Union House, in the city of Troy, having made arrangements to enter into other business, is desirous of selling the lease, furniture and fixtures of the above house. The house contains 100 rooms, and they are all well furnished. The rent to be paid is merely nominal. The furniture, &c., cost over $25,000. I will sell it for $15,000. If not sold soon I will sell one-half interest to any one who is competent and will take charge of the house. P. W. BISHOP.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE.—The valuable plot of ground, consisting of Nos. 12 and 14 Pell-st. and No. 21 Bayard-st., having a front of over 50 feet on Pell-st. and 25 feet on Bayard-st., being 100 feet deep on the longest side and 74 feet on the shortest side, within 150 feet of the Bowery, and in a neighborhood that must rapidly improve. It is well situated for buildings for manufacturing purposes. Will be sold low and on easy terms. For particulars, inquire of CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 41 Wall-st., or of WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 888 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW, SUBSTANTIAL brown-stone house, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT FOUR-story brick house, with all the modern improvements, situated in 52d-st., 34 house west of 8th av. Apply at JOHN CALVERT'S, No. 176 West 28th-st., near 8th av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO LOTS OF ground 50x98-9, with the three story building 25x55, No. 37 East 32d-st. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND lot No. 170 Eldridge-st., one door above Rivington. Inquire of J. M. SEAMAN, No. 25 Centre Market.

$2,000—FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND four lots of ground, 15 minutes walk from the ferry at Hoboken. The place is suitable for a private residence. $1,000 cash required to purchase the above. Apply at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 14. C. E. HOWES & CO.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—PART OF A VERY SUPERIOR house, No. 548 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, (new brown-stone block, near Flatbush-av.,) consisting of second floor and front basement; rooms large, handsome and lofty, with gas; rent, to a small family, without children, very moderate. Apply on the premises, or by letter to H. T. R., office of *Daily Times.*

TO LET—A TWO STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, No. 223 West 24th-st., contains gas and water, is freshly painted; courtyard in front, making it a desirable location for a moderately sized household. House 14 feet 8 inches wide. Rent $450. Apply to THOS. W. MARSHALL, JR., No. 53 South-st.

TO LET—THE TWO BRICK DWELLING-houses Nos. 173 and 175 Chambers-st., near Greenwich-st. Rent from now until 1st of May next—$450 each. Also, a small store No. 396 Greenwich-st. Rent $150. Inquire of J. MONEYPENNY, No. 183 Canal-st., near Hudson-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A three story brick house, 20 by 30 feet, with sixteen lots of ground, in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART AND FRONT basement of house No. 47 Market-st., near the church; with water and gas in the house; or the rooms will be let furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, PLEASANTLY situated at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, commanding a fine view of the Bay and the surrounding scenery. Address W. S., Box No. 1,594 New-York Post-Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST FLOOR AND cellar of the store No. 118 William-st., 25x118 feet, will be arranged to suit, and leased to a good tenant for three years. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 55 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 296 Sacket st., Brooklyn, complete with all the modern improvements, including gas, &c. Apply on the premises, or of O. F. OATMAN, No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—MOST DESIRABLE SITUATION IN Broadway, 2d and 3d floors of No. 371 Broadway; for any business requiring fine show rooms and central situation, they cannot be surpassed. Apply in the store.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house No. 44 Irving-place, with ranges, baths, gas fixtures, &c. &c.; the whole in complete order. Apply to GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., No. 128 Nassau-st.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN.—HALF OF A TWO-story and basement house, in a good neighborhood, and having all accommodations necessary for a respectable family. Apply at No. 101 Pacific-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 1 WEST 26TH-ST., CORNER of Broadway, with all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN FLANLY, No. 1,002 Broadway, or at room No. 3 Bank of Commerce Building, Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 66 East 16th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BREWERS.—The two buildings, known as the House of Refuge, corner of 23d-st. and 1st-av., with the adjoining vacant lots, can be leased on very favorable terms by parties wanting large manufacturing or brewing privileges, with or without steam power. Apply to
BROMLEY & BOYCE, No. 52 Wall-st.

TO PIANO-FORTE CABINET-MAKERS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS, &c.—TO LET.—Rooms in building No. 67 Crosby-st. The building is five stories high, 74 by 100, well lighted. One or more floors may be had together on a lease of three years. Apply on the premises. Steam if required.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

762 BROADWAY.—TO LET FOR THREE years. Inquire of H. A. KERR, No. 746 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF THE CITY, a country residence (garden attached preferred) for the Summer months and up to October. The house must be furnished, and rent moderate. Address, immediately, A. B. C. L., *Times* Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A FARM CONTAINING ABOUT 50 acres of land, all under cultivation, situated on Raritan Bay, Monmouth County, N. J., about 1½ hours' ride by steamboat from the City. The improvements consist of a good and substantial dwelling house, (nearly new,) a large and commodious barn and out houses; also a good variety of fruit trees on the premises. It is situated about 1 mile from the Bay, where every facility is to be had for boating and bathing. For healthy location and salubrity of climate, no place in the vicinity of New-York possesses equal advantages. For particulars, inquire of
D. N. McALPIN, No. 305½ Broadway.

FARM AND ROMANTIC SUMMER RETREAT—At Palenville, Green Co., N. Y., on the road to Mountain House, 10 miles from Catskill, 79 acres with good garden and orchard, and an excellent house containing 10 rooms, has been a tavern stand and boarding house for 25 years; water from a fine spring in the house. Good gunning and trout fishing, pure air, romantic scenery, and a chance to make a fortune. Price only $2,000. A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 370 ACRES of land, situate in the town of Dover, in the County of Dutchess, about two miles distant from Wing's Station, Harlem Railroad. Good buildings. The soil is excellent, well watered, and well adapted for grazing; 220 acres of arable, meadow and pasture land; 170 acres of woodland. Terms liberal. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, *Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall st.*

FARM FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Valuable for its high, pleasant and healthy location, wide front, rich soil, choice fruit, good water, &c.; eight minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, 1½ hours from New-York. Inquire of S. S. WARD, No. 411 Washington-st.; H. P. DAY, No. 97 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, or S. H. WARD, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE—AT HUNTINGTON, L. I., containing 212 acres, of which 160 is tillable, and in a good state of cultivation, one mile from the harbor, and is not to be excelled for farming purposes. It can be purchased with or without the crops. For further particulars inquire at No. 162 Grand-st., corner of Centre-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A splendid farm of 120 acres, near Elizabeth, N. J., with stock and growing crops. Some money will be paid in the exchange. Also a farm of 60 acres in Westchester County. CHARLES R. MILLER & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., in the basement.

WESTERN LANDS.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for property in this City or Brooklyn, 4,000 acres in Wisconsin, Illinois and Minnesota; mostly timber, well located; will be sold in parcels to suit. Apply to DEMOTTE & WILBUR, No. 15 William-st.

STEAM POWER.

ROOMS WITH POWER
TO LET,
At low rates,
At No. 126 Avenue D.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. BULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, have removed to the new store No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything required in our line.

REMOVAL.—A. RANNEY has removed from No. 195 to No. 203 Broadway, where he is prepared to supply Agents and the Trade as usual, with maps, books, charts, &c., on the very lowest terms. The only real Travelers' Depôt for guides, hand-books, maps, &c., in the City. Remember, A. RANNEY'S,
No. 203 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country seat on Van Wyck-av., about 600 yards from the local depôt of Long Island Railroad, 1½ miles from Jamaica Plankroad, three-quarters of a mile from Jamaica village, and about 7 miles from Peck-slip Ferry; consisting of 6 acres of land, under the highest state of cultivation, with a great variety of choice fruit, shrubbery, and shades unsurpassed; house two story and attic, Gothic, with two wings, gardener's house, coach house, henery, &c.; everything necessary for a country residence. Will be sold cheap, and on liberal terms, or exchanged for a moderate-priced house and lot in New-York, or the up-town [illegible]. For particulars apply to F. W. GOODWIN, No. 71 West 20th st., or F. E. WILKINS, No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A FIRST class cottage in the Gothic style, 3 minutes' walk from the depôt; two stories and attic, containing parlor, drawing and dining rooms, with conservatory on first floor, bedrooms on second floor, kitchen, laundry and servants' bedroom, with two cellars and store-room in basement, furnace, hot and cold water in kitchen, dumb waiter and speaking tubes, built in a most substantial manner for the present owner about five years ago. There is one acre of ground attached, with stable and other out-houses, well and cistern. The place is well laid out with fruit trees and shrubbery, all in a state of high cultivation. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Buildings, Pine-st.

$7,000.—FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, the cheapest in this State, located at Pelham Bridge, Westchester County, with a water front of 1,100 feet. The house is four years old, three stories high, with two story extension, four parlors on a floor. The cost of the house alone was $7,000; it is built in the best manner. There is a good barn and outhouses, with three acres of ground and abundance of fruit trees. $4,000 of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to L. G. FOWLER, at Pelham Bridge, or to JACOB L. DODGE, No. 45 Grove-st., before 10 A. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—VALUABLE PROPERTY in the village of Tarrytown. The house and lot of JOHN WILDEY, deceased; two-story frame house, with kitchen attached, filled in with brick, nearly new, in good order; situated on the Highland turnpike, in the centre of the village, and has a commanding view of the Hudson River and surrounding scenery. Apple and other fruit trees. Apply to HENRY L. HAIGHT or JACOB STORMS, Tarrytown, or to CALEB WILDEY or ALEXANDER WILDEY, No. 517 Greenwich-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the Hudson River, at Spuyten Duyvel, in a very desirable and healthy location, 11 miles from the City Hall, and within five minutes of the depôt. House contains parlor, dining-rooms, library, kitchen, pantries, 9 bedrooms, bath room, hot and cold water, furnace, range, and is well finished in every respect, and an acre of land, or more if desired, neatly improved. Good stable and carriage-house. Apply to J. C. SIDNEY, at No. 374 Broadway, or at Spuyten Duyvel. Price $8,000.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—BEAUTIFULLY situated among the hills, about 20 miles from town by Railroad, and three minutes' walk from the depôt; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from three to fifty acres; good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story, front.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—ONE ACRE OF ground, in garden and lawn, with fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c., and very handsomely fenced; new frame house, with marble mantels, gas, hot and cold baths, range, &c., situated near the village of Jamaica, will be sold at a sacrifice and no cash required; is unincumbered, and in a first-class and perfectly healthy neighborhood. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—THE family leaving for Europe—12 acres of of land, abundance of fruits of the choicest kind, selected and planted by the owner; extensive views of the Hudson South and West; for retirement and health unsurpassed, fine springs, good schools and churches, at Claremont, near Sing Sing. Plans and particulars.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A two story house, and from 6 to 30 acres of land, beautifully situated, adjoining the pleasant village of Upper Rahway, N. J., 45 minutes' ride by railroad from Jersey City, and a perfectly healthy location. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 170 Broadway, near Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—The residence of the late ABRAHAM CODDINGTON, consisting of a good house and barn, with 9 acres of land, having new and substantial improvements, a good apple orchard, and a choice variety of other fruit. Inquire of G. GATTY, No. 1,007 Broadway, or upon the premises.

COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS FOR SALE.—Great chances to buy, or will exchange in part 100 acres, fronting on the Hudson, near Verplanck's Station, 30 acres at Yonkers, 6 acres at Tarrytown, 75 acres on main street of Somerville, N. J., with elegant mansion, 60 acres, with buildings, in Jamaica, L. I., and several others. ALVAH BEEBE, No. 195 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT IN NEWARK, N. J.—The house is large and commodious, containing twelve rooms, eight pantries, conservatory, large cellar; size, 38x40; with outbuildings, such as barn, stable, sheds, &c. The lot consists of nearly an acre of ground, handsomely laid out, and filled with fruit of various kinds, such as cherries, pears, peaches, plums, and abundance of grapes. For particulars apply to ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, No. 181 William-st., New York.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, POSSESSION immediately, a handsome country seat at New Rochelle, ten minutes' walk from depôt, or Long Island Sound; with 3 or more acres of land; well shaded with fruit and forest trees; house contains 10 rooms, with kitchen attached; a good garden, coach house, stables, &c. Apply to WM. PINKNEY, No. 41 Exchange place, or to G. P. DAVIS, near the premises.

TO LET—HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.—A large furnished house, together with well-stocked garden, orchards, and extensive grounds, will be let for the Summer at $300. The place is situated in the village of Litchfield, Conn., and commands one of the finest views in that region. Reference is made to JAS. HOW, Esq., of Brooklyn, who occupied the place last year. Address E. O. GOODWIN, Esq., Litchfield, Conn.

TO LET—A HOUSE PLEASANTLY LOCATED, at Stamford, Conn.; thirty miles from this City. Rent $650.
Stamford, located on the Sound, is a healthy town, convenient of access by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, eighteen trains running daily. [illegible] of F. HOYT, Nos. 48 and 45 [illegible] SCOFFIELD, near the Stamford Depôt.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY [illegible] late O. Mauran, on Castleton [illegible], comprising a house, partially furnished, [illegible] with a wing 20 by 42; a stable, &c.; and 32 acres of land. The view extends far beyond the City, Newark, Rockaway, and Neversink. For terms, apply to
JAS. R. GLENTWORTH, No. 8 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 1½ miles below Yonkers, with 4 to 5 acres of ground. The house is large and new, built by the owner, finely sheltered on the north, and surrounded by shade-trees, with suitable out-buildings for a gentleman's residence. Inquire of J. ODELL, on the premises, or No. 4 Chauncey Court.

TO LET—FOR 4 OR 5 MONTHS, A NEW MODERN-built house, furnished, lighted with gas, containing 10 rooms, with garden planted, and well supplied with fruit, in the most eligible part of Elizabeth, N. J., 3 minutes' walk from depôt, whence hourly cars to New-York. Address JAMES R. MEEKER, New-Jersey.

TO LET—IF APPLIED FOR IMMEDIATELY, A fine residence at Sing Sing, overlooking the Hudson, formerly occupied by Gen. Lockwood; very desirable for a Summer residence; fruit and shade trees in great abundance. For particulars, inquire of J. T. COLLYER, Sing Sing.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—LONG BRANCH, N. J., cottage, containing 12 rooms, piazza two stories on three sides, 5 acres of land, ice house filled, stable, good garden and good water, bounded in front by the ocean, adjoining Howland's Hotel. Apply to WM. DUMONT, No. 4 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT GLEN COVE STEAMBOAT LANDING, situated on the bay, two cottages, furnished or unfurnished, gardens, lawns and bath-houses attached. Inquire of WM. M. WICKS, Auctioneer, No. 35 John-st., corner Nassau, between 10 and 3 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE country seat, between McComb's Dam and High-bridge, on the highest bank of the river. Inquire of W. TOOLE, No. 55 Exchange-place, or J. W. DEVOE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE mansions, with 2 or 3½ acres of land, on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, *No. 17 William-st.*

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 480, 452 and 456 Pearl-st., and No. 169 Canal-st., near Bowery, (new store,) New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, de laine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $25 to $150, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattresses and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 556 BROADWAY, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining-room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine; prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FRENCH'S Show Case warerooms, 44 Chatham-st., and 57 Bowery. A general assortment of show cases constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. *Orders promptly executed.*

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., N. Y. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Circulars forwarded by application as above.

BRUSHES, BRUSHES.—REMOVAL.—JAMES H. NOE, brush manufacturer, would inform his customers and the public generally, that he has removed from No. 181 to No. 285 Greenwich-st. His stock will [illegible] everything in the brush way, and will be offered at the lowest possible prices. Dealers are invited to call.
JAMES H. NOE,
No. 285 Greenwich-st., near Murray.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. IRVING & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON FRIDAY, May 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., near [illegible]-av., the superb furniture of the above house, viz.:

[illegible] rosewood furniture, richly [illegible] and [illegible] mahogany, covered in [illegible] satin damask, consisting of sofas, tête-à-têtes, arm, Voltaire, reception and parlor chairs; solid rosewood centre tables; beautifully carved rosewood etageres, with mirror backs; rosewood sev. 7-octave pianoforte, made by Chickering; rich figured velvet embossed window curtains, lined with satin; rich carved gilt cornices, lace window curtains and shades, large French-plate gilt frame pier glasses, with marble slabs and brackets; ormolu bronze clocks, rich gas brackets, ormolu candelabra, marble pedestals and figures, spring-seat [illegible] chairs.

DINING-ROOM.—Superb rosewood sideboard, mahogany extension dining tables, with case; arm and parlor chairs, side tables, velvet tapestry carpets, rich figured brocatel window curtains, lined with satin, gilt cornices; lace window curtains, elegant pier glasses, with slabs and brackets, oil paintings, massive billiard table, silver-plated ware, rich China dinner service, cutlery, and rich costly glassware, &c.

BEDROOMS.—Velvet tapestry carpets, magnificent solid rosewood French bedsteads, spring mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, secretaries, chairs, lounges, rosewood marble-top cabinets, fine-frame spring chairs, window curtains and shades, stair carpet, stair rods, &c.

BILLIARD-ROOM.—Billiard table, balls, cues, chandeliers, chairs, &c.

HALL.—Rosewood hat stand, bronze chandelier, hall chairs, oil cloths, mats, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture. For particulars, see catalogues which can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION—TO-MORROW, (Saturday) at 10½ o'clock, on the premises No. 162 West 21st-st., west of 7th av., consisting of a very large variety of first-class rosewood and mahogany furniture, and house-furnishing articles of every description, the sale of which will be peremptory, rain or shine; consisting of rich velvet, royal Wilton and ingrain carpets, double suite rosewood parlor furniture, two sofas, arm, parlor, reception chairs, &c., covered in crimson satin, elegantly carved; one full suite, eight pieces, in satin brocade; rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, Chickering maker, almost new, a beautiful instrument; elegant rosewood Gothic etagere, with marble top; rosewood centre, pier and sofa tables, with marble tops; rosewood what-nots, solid rosewood reception and easy chairs, in three-color brocade; silk and lace curtains, large mantel pier mirrors, with a number of valuable China vases, marble groups—The Feast of Bacchus, Paul and Virginia, Painting and Music, &c., with other elegant parlor ornaments, ormolu clock, chandeliers, &c.; also, a number of choice and valuable paintings, richly mounted; rosewood bedsteads, marble top bureaus, washstands, Cheval glasses, wardrobes, China table sets, oval mirrors, lounges, sofas in rosewood and mahogany, French chairs, superior hair mattresses, beds and bedding, rich carved oak extension table, with the usual variety of dining-room furniture, embracing a large quantity of silver ware, cut glass, rich China, ivory and other cutlery; also, all the chamber and basement furniture, oil cloths, refrigerator, marble hall stand, hall chairs. Sale will commence at 10½ o'clock precisely. Catalogues at house.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY, (Friday) May 29, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 166 West 22d st., between 8th and 9th avs., all the contents of the house, embracing a large variety and good assortment of first-class rosewood and mahogany parlor, library, chamber and dining room furniture of every description. Sale positive and peremptory, and no postponement. Terms—Cash in City funds, and a cash deposit required of every purchaser at the time of sale to insure the prompt delivery of the goods.

In the basement are solid mahogany extension table, 14 feet; mahogany carved buffet and chairs to match, sofa, side table, &c., together with a large and elegant assortment of China dinner and tea sets; ivory cutlery, rich cut glass and Bohemian ware, silver tea and breakfast sets, castors, salvers, spoons, forks, cups, &c.

In the Parlors, are English tapestry carpets and rugs, bronze gas fixtures, embroidered lace curtains, solid rosewood centre and pier tables; oval, pier, and mantel mirrors; solid rosewood etageres, plate glass mirror doors and back; two suits rosewood suites in crimson and maroon brocatel, reception and easy chairs, rosewood bookcase and secretary; one of Nunns & Clark's superior carved rosewood 7-octave piano-fortes.

In the Chambers, are carved and plain rosewood and mahogany bureaus, French bedsteads, washstands, wardrobes, bookcases, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, rockers, pure curled hair mattresses and fine bedding, engravings, &c., altogether making a fine assortment of first-class goods in first-rate order. Descriptive catalogues on the morning of sale, at the house only.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE—RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD Furniture: velvet carpets; French plate mirrors; oil paintings; solid silver ware; articles of vertu, &c. FRIDAY, May 29, at the residence in West 14th-st., near 8th-av., will be sold the entire elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting of costly velvet and Brussels carpets; solid rosewood parlor suites, magnificent carved frames, covered in satin and silk plush; solid rosewood center and side tables; rosewood etageres, with rich plate-glass doors and back; oil paintings; French plate mirrors; superior rosewood piano forte with solid pearl keys; silk and satin brocade window curtains, with heavy lace do.; elegant rosewood secretary book-case; together with all the dining-room and chamber furniture; crockery, Chinaware, glassware, solid silverware, extension table, clocks, solid rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, carpets, rosewood hallstands, &c. Sale positive.

WM. H. KNOX, Auctioneer, Sales-room, No. 79 Nassau-st.
WM. H. KNOX WILL SELL THIS DAY, FRIDAY, May 29th, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction room, No. 79 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of new and second-hand furniture of every description, comprising in part, sofas, sofa beds, lounges and lounge beds, mahogany tête-à-têtes, mahogany marble top dress bureaus and washstands, common bureaus, mahogany spring seat chairs, cane do., mahogany and rosewood centre, side and card tables, black walnut and oak extension tables, black walnut tea and dining tables, fancy and loo tables, hair mattresses and paillasses, mahogany and cottage bedsteads, Voltaire and easy chairs, mahogany rockers of all kinds, in short every article of furniture necessary for housekeeping. A good chance for those in want of first class furniture. Also 2 splendid chandeliers; also 1000 boxes of very fine claret wine, 500 cases Otard brandy, &c., &c.

Sale positive; and goods must be removed immediately after the sale. Deposits required.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NOS. 159 SOUTH-ST., AND 257 FRONT-ST., AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, June 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON SOUTH AND FRONT STS.—The valuable property known as Nos. 159 South-st. and 257 Front-st., one door from Dover-st., and between Dover-st. and Peck-slip. The lots adjoin each other and extend through the whole depth from South to Front-st., being 143 feet 5 inches from street to street. Lot No. 159 South-st. is 22 feet 9 inches in width; and lot No. 257 Front-st. is 22 feet 3 inches in width, more or less. Maps and particulars can be had at the auction rooms, No. 7 Broad-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
THE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE will be continued, THIS DAY, at No. 464 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock. This day's sale includes the finest of the stock, viz.: superb rosewood parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, plush, hair cloth, and in muslin, (the covering to suit the purchaser;) rosewood, mahogany and oak chamber suites; dining-room and library furniture. The whole is of the best material, and finished in a superior manner, and to be positively sold, offering a rare opportunity to the trade and others.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No 185 West 14th-st., an assortment of household furniture, consisting of mahogany chairs, sofas, and tête-à-têtes, marble-top centre and pier tables, marble and China vases, velvet, tapestry and ingrain carpets, mahogany bedstead, marble top dressing bureaus and wash stands, mattresses, paillasses, lace curtains, &c. Also, breakfast, dinner and tea sets, and an assortment of kitchen ware.

S. OSGOOD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—DWARF STANDARD ROSES, CAMILIAS, HARDY GARDEN PLANTS, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at their store No. 81 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, 29th, at 10½ o'clock A. M., a choice collection of roses, camilias, japonicas, wisteras, running and ever-blooming roses, sweet honeysuckles, carnations, &c., &c. All plants warranted true to name and color. From the nurseries of Mr. Wm. Wilson, West 14th-st. and Astoria, L. I.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME Court on TUESDAY, June 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the lot with the buildings thereon, known as No. 142 Maiden-lane, (near Front-st.) Maps at the office No. 97 Wall-st.

BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION, IN MADISON, N. J.—WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1857, will be sold at auction, on the hill south of the village of Madison, a large number of valuable building lots, varying from 50 to 100 feet in front, by from 200 to 3[illegible] feet in depth, or 4-acre lots, to suit purchaser. These lots, which were formerly the property of Col. Wm. BRITTIN, but now the property of SAMUEL L. TUTTLE, lie on the two new Avenues which have recently been opened on the hill aforesaid, both of which are 60 feet in width, and lined on both sides with thrifty maples; they command one of the most beautiful prospects in the State of New-Jersey, are within sight of the railroad and the village, and are but five minutes' walk from either. Gentlemen doing business in the Cities of New-York and Newark, and desiring a pleasant residence in the country, within one and a quarter hours' ride from the former, on one of the most pleasant railroads, and in the midst of some of the finest scenery in America, would do well to view this property. The sale will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M., or on the next fair day at the same hour, if that day should prove stormy. Persons from Newark and New-York can come up in the morning train which reaches Madison at 10 o'clock A. M., and return by the train which leaves here at 3 o'clock P. M.

TERMS—One-third cash upon the delivery of the deed, one-third in one year, and the remaining third in two years. Title perfect.
STEPHEN D. HUNTTING, Auctioneer.

NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C.—The whole of the new and costly furniture of the *above house, one of the largest hotels in this country, is* now selling off at auction without reserve, by order of the assignees. It includes elegant parlor, bedroom, kitchen and bar furniture, mattresses, carpets, oil-cloths, gas fixtures, China, silver ware, glass ware, and every article necessary for a hotel, all of which is in perfect order, the *house having been refitted throughout within the last two* years. Sale commences Monday, May 25, and will continue two weeks.

FORT WASHINGTON PROPERTY FOR SALE.—We will sell positively and without reserve, through A. J. BLEECKER & CO., on THURSDAY, June 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the residence and highly improved land of our Mr. STEWART, divided equally in two parcels. Maps and particulars at either their or our office.
T. J. STEWART & CO., No. 140 Pearl-st.

SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE.—ALL ORDERS now being removed, we will positively sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 29, the stock of ready made Clothing, by order of assignees. Every lot will be sold for cash, without reserve. WM. TOPPING & CO.,
Auctioneers, No. 92 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY V. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
SALE OF SPLENDID RICHLY CARVED rosewood parlor furniture, valuable rosewood magnificent piano-forte, round corners, carved legs, and a superior instrument, cost $[illegible]—was in use but a very short time, suite of rosewood in rich satin brocatel, large and costly Parian and French China vases, richly decorated royal velvet carpets, oil paintings, statues, &c. THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 70 West 26th-st., a few doors from [illegible], I will sell as above all the furniture, mostly made up to order, viz: One splendid carved rosewood piano-forte, richly inlaid with pearl, a superior instrument, in use but a short time; two rosewood corner stands, two rosewood etageres, with mirror doors and backs, marble tops; about two hundred yards of royal velvet carpets; also, three ply and ingrain throughout the house; pier glasses, heavy lace and brocatel curtains, suites of very richly carved parlor furniture, covered in French satin brocatel, made to order; Turkish seat chairs, reception do., rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables; elegant bookcase, costly framed oil-paintings, Parian and bisque vases and mantel ornaments, chamber furniture, consisting of rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, sofa chairs, rockers in hair cloth and brocatel, rich painted shades, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, pure curled hair and spring mattresses, pillows and bolsters, bedding, toilet sets, &c. Dining room extension table, a large and choice assortment of China and glass silver plate; also, a quantity of crockery and kitchen furniture, lounges, clocks, gas fixtures. Sale peremptory, without regard to weather. Catalogues at the house. A deposit will be required from all purchasers to insure the prompt payment of the bills. Careful cartmen will attend the sale to pack and ship goods.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.
SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, PIANO-FORTE, &c., by GEORGE NICHOLS, at the salesroom, No. 64 Beaver st., on SATURDAY, May 30, inst., at 10½ o'clock. Large sale of new and second hand furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel, plush and hair cloth, rosewood and mahogany, marble-top, centre and sofa tables, oak extension tables, do. bedroom suites, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, dress and plain bureaus, rosewood etageres, with mirror front and back do., wardrobes, large velvet and Brussels carpets, splendid ornamental framed mirrors, plate do., magnificent China vases, decorated China tea, dinner and toilet sets, French and common clocks, piano-forte, plated ware, forks and spoons; also, common bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, carpets, &c., &c.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY S. BOGART—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room, corner Frankfort and William sts., mortgage sale, one rosewood piano-forte, Brussels, 3 ply and ingrain carpets; pure hair mattresses, mahogany French bedstead, feather beds, table cutlery; also, by virtue of an execution, lot boots and shoes, show case, &c.
WM. FOSTER, Constable.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1857, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, $65,000 Black River and Utica Railroad Company 7 per cent. 1st mortgage bonds, due July 1, 1862. Interest payable Jan. 1, and July 1. $1,000 each.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,
AT THEIR NEW PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av.,
Corner of 21st st., New-York,
Having INCREASED FACILITIES, will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their
CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES,
which they offer on the most favorable terms,
FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.

40 OF THESE PIANOS TO LET, and rent applied on purchase, by J. M. PELTON, as above.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. WOULD CALL attention to their extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes on exhibition at No. 467 Broadway. Particular attention is called to their elegant Grand Piano-Fortes, pronounced by all who have seen them equal to any instruments manufactured in this country. Both Grand and Square Pianos have their Patent Corrugated Sounding-board, and Suspension Plate. N. P. B. CURTISS, Agent.

GILBERT'S, CHICKERING'S AND WATERS' Pianos and melodeons will be sold at reduced prices at the WATERS' piano and music rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Second hand pianos from $60 to $150. Melodeons from $35 to $200. For sale on monthly payments, for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos tuned and repaired.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS of GRAND and SQUARE ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

A 7-OCTAVE BACON & RAVEN PIANO, cost $350, will be sold for $250. Beautifully carved pianos of Ballet, Davis & Co's, and Haines Bros. make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos, $25, $50, $[illegible], $125, $140, and $175. Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY,
No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st., marble building.

AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD SEVEN-OCTAVE piano for sale, for half its value, as the family is leaving the City; scalloped case, carved mouldings, richly carved sweep legs, and fretwork desk; been little used, fully warranted. Price $275. Can be seen at No. 330 Broadway, room No. 13. M. WRAY.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

CHEAP PIANOS—RARE BARGAINS—FOUR good-toned second-hand pianos at $60, $75, $100, $125. Three new 7-octaves, warranted, at $100 less than usual, at Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor-place, corner 4th-av.
T. H. CHAMBERS.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE.—Very little used, and warranted superior in tone, touch and workmanship, will be sold exceedingly cheap, as the owner leaves for the West. Apply to ALBERT WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

RAVEN, BACON & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN.) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $112 a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENTION of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Esq., Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the principals.

BOOK-KEEPING.—GENTLEMEN CONVERSANT with the details of accounts may attain at FOSTER'S Mercantile College, No. 346 Broadway, a masterly knowledge of double entry in the short space of one week. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M., 3 to 5 P. M., and 7 to 9 P. M. Private lessons in writing and arithmetic, as usual. Now ready, "Foster's Double [illegible]," sixth edition. $3.

ASHLAND HALL—A FAMILY BOARDING School for Boys, West Bloomfield, [illegible], N. J., 14 miles from New-York. Access direct by railroad six times daily. Number limited at about thirty. No day-scholars taken. Sessions of 5 months each, commencing respectively first Tuesday of May and November. Terms, $100 the session. Particulars on application by mail to DAVID A. FRAME.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—MOUNT Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y. The Summer session commenced on the 4th of May. Pupils received at any time during the session, and payments made from the time of entrance. JOHN OAKLEY, Principal.
REFERENCES.—WILLIAM A. WHEELER, Esq., No. 47 Beekman-st.; JOHN STEVENS, Esq., Mount Vernon.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—TWO HOURS' ride from Albany, on the Central Railroad. Male and female. Charges for board and tuition in common English, $110 per year. Summer term of twenty-two weeks opens May 4. Address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

25 CENTS A LESSON!—CHILDREN OF THE Public and Private Schools of New-York and Brooklyn should take lessons of OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Terms 25 cents the lesson, or $1 the course. Rooms open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 362 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.—April 29, 1857.
TAX-PAYERS, TAKE NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given to all parties interested, that the Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York have been delivered to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, and that the same will be open for review and correction, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Chambers-st. (New Court House) from the 20th day of May to the 26th day of June inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M.

Application for the correction of erroneous assessments must be made at the office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments during the period above mentioned. All persons who neglect to make such application, (except by reason of sickness or absence from the City, during the entire period in which the books are open) will not be *entitled to relief from the Board of Supervisors at any subsequent period.*
J. W. ALLEN,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES C. CHURCH, late of *the town of New-Utrecht, deceased, that they are required* to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of T. T. & C. W. CHURCH, at Fort Hamilton, on or before the 21st day of July next.—Dated Jan. 12, 1857.
ja26-lawSmF* MARIA CHURCH, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH T. ROBERTSON, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store No. 367 Hudson-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated, New York, April 20, 1857.
ap24-lawSmF* JOHN H. LANDON, Administrator.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JANE McKEEN and LEONARD BARRETT, Administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits of Joseph McKeen, deceased, plaintiffs, vs. JONATHAN WILT, GILLAN LOWD and NANCY his wife, Leander McKeen, Joseph McKeen, of Ocoro, Wisconsin; James W. Preston and Mary his wife, Alfred McKeen, Elizabeth McKeen, Belinda McKeen, Joseph McKeen, of Brunswick, Maine, and Elizabeth his wife, [illegible] McKeen, also of Brunswick, and Francis his wife, James McKeen, of Topsham, Maine, and Octavia his wife, Charles J. Gelman and Alice his wife, [illegible] Taylor and Nancy J. his wife, Jane Taylor, George Thompson and Martha his wife, John Adams and Zintha his wife, Eliza Sears, Ira J. Wilson, John Stevenson and Mary Ann his wife, William Cory and Nancy Jane his wife, Isaac Cochran and Annie his wife, [illegible] Dunham and Mary Annie his wife, John Orr and [illegible] his wife, Elizabeth Tomlin, Henry Morrow and Mary his wife, Duncan McArthur and Sabrina his wife, James McKeen, of Sardinia, in the State of New-York, Flora McKeen, James McKeen of New-Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, Marcellus McKeen and [illegible] his wife, Silas D. McKeen, of Lapeer, in the State of Michigan, Isaac McKeen, Harvey Chamberlain and Juliette his wife, Cyrus McKeen, Edwin B. McKeen and Sarah his wife, John McKeen, of Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and Clarissa his wife, Addison McKeen, Hugh Gale and [illegible] his wife, Orvanus Sleeper and Almira his wife, William Johnson and Betsey T. his wife, Isaac Orr and Mary his wife, [illegible] Richardson and Rachel T. his wife, Henry [illegible] son and Sylvia his wife, William Orr and Abigail [illegible] his wife, Francis Curtis and Julia M. his wife, [illegible] Toplin, Caleb P. Toplin and Almira his wife, [illegible] John [illegible] Burgess and Ann Julia his wife, John Toplin, Mary Ellen Toplin, Atlantic Toplin, William Doe and [illegible] his wife, John Doe and [illegible] his wife, Harriet Doe, James M. Doe and [illegible] his wife, Annie Teeris, William [illegible] and Jane his wife, John A. Tenney and Lydia his wife, Horace Annis and Portia his wife, George W. Annis and Lucy his wife, Walter Watson and Margaret his wife, Ellen M. Annis, Lois M. Annis, Nancy Brown, Mary Batchelder, Abigail [illegible], Joseph Whittier, Daniel Whittier and [illegible] his wife, and Reuben Whittier and his wife, Defendants.

To the Defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 19 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 4, 1857.
LEE & SMIDT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1857.
ap10-lawSmF* LEE & SMIDT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiffs, against HARRY HALL, Henry Boyd, Paul S. Casalour, and Ann Eliza Casalour, his wife, Elijah R. Kimball, Mary Marshall, Peter Thruston, William Thornton, Robert N. Smith, Isaac F. Shaw, Jr., John S. Anderson and George W. Beebe, defendants. To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 14 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, New-York, Nov. 8, 1856.
BARRETT & BRINSMADE, Plaintiffs' Att'ys.
The complaint in this action was duly filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 2d day of January, 1857. BARRETT & BRINSMADE,
my19-lawSwF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MATTHEW ALLEN against DAVID BLAIR.—Summons for a money demand on contract. [Com. not served.] To DAVID BLAIR, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 13 Chambers-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty cents, with interest on twenty dollars and seventy-five cents from the 18th day of October, 1849, and on one hundred dollars and seventy-five cents from the 30th June, 1852, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 16, 1857.
H. P. TOWNSEND, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 20th day of May, 1857.—Dated May 20, 1857.
my22-lawSwF* H. P. TOWNSEND, Pl'ff's Att'y.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—CALVIN P. BAILEY, Jr., THOMAS H. BENTON, Jr., and LE ROY R. TOTTEN, against THE BANK OF OTTOWA.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 18 Wall-street, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and fifty dollars, with interest from the 8th day of September, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, April 8, 1857. HULL & STOCKER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 18 Wall-street.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of May, 1857. New-York, May 7, 1857.
HULL & STOCKER, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 18 Wall-street, New-York City. my8 lawSwF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—FRANCIS MACDONALD, PETER MACLEOD, JOHN ATTYA and HODGSON BIGLAND, against JOHN KERSHAW and CHARLES J. KERSHAW.—Summons for money demand on contract. To JOHN KERSHAW and CHARLES J. KERSHAW: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the [illegible] day of May, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on [illegible], at No. 34 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand nine hundred and [illegible] dollars and eighty-four cents, with interest from the 29th day of April, 1857, besides the costs of this action.
DAVID THURSTON,
my29 lawSwF* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—JOSIAH W. BAKER, Plaintiff, against ALEXANDER CHALMERS, William Archer, James French, William B. Holdsworth, John C. Barrett, Samuel Atkinson, The British Linen Company's Bank, Theodosius O. Fowler and Mortimer Livingston, Executors, &c., John Aitken and The Rockville Bank, Defendants.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants WILLIAM B. HOLDSWORTH, JOHN C. BARRETT and SAMUEL ATKINSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of March, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 21, 1857.
H. BREWSTER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
my22 lawSwF* No. 111 Nassau-st.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM WAY, ISAAC A. BRAGAM, HENRY R. BUELL and HENRY A. SEARLE against THOMAS PING.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer on the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 150 Nassau-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty-five cents, with interest from the twentieth day of February, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 17, 1857. THAYER & ARNOUX,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 150 Nassau-st.
This complaint was filed in said office May 21, 1857.
THAYER & ARNOUX, Attorneys, &c.
my22-lawSwF*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE BROWN, Plaintiff, against RICHARD TOTTEN and EMILY his wife, THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, ANTHONY DUGRO and DORETHA his wife, BERNARD HEISTERBORG and —— his wife, JOHN FITCH, defendants.—Summons for relief. To the above defendant, BERNARD HEISTERBORG: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, in the City of New-York, State of New-York, May 19th, 1857, and serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, No. 293 Broadway, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 19th, 1857.
F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr., Plaintiff's Att'y,
my22-lawSwF* No. 293 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL T. THISTLE, late of the City of New-York, stone-cutter, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. 636 Washington-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of May next.—Dated, New-York, Nov. 27, 1856.
EDWARD CROMMELIN,
ABRAHAM McBRIDE, Executors.
n28-lawSmF* JOHANNA THISTLE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JACOB C. WEEKS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 321 Pearl-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the twenty-third day of November next. Dated May 8, 1857.
CATHARINE V. WEEKS, Administratrix.
my22-lawSmF*

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. [illegible] letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden.

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria, Cairo,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	&c. &c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH, STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS. Offices No. 40 William-st., (Bank building below Wall-st.) HENRY MEIGS, Jr. WM. ALEX. SMITH. New-York.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY. $10,000,000. MORTGAGE BONDS CONVERTIBLE. $[illegible] FOR CONSTRUCTION. $[illegible] FOR REDEMPTION OF FUNDED DEBT. Date, January 1, 1857. Principal payable January 1, 1887. Interest at seven per cent., payable July 1 and January 1. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

To provide means for the immediate completion and full equipment of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, of 468 miles, as well as to make timely provision for the redemption of the Funded Debt of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies respectively, maturing at different periods between Sept. 1, 1860, and July 1, 1875, the PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, into which those three Companies were lately merged by consolidation, August 1, 1856, has authorized the issue of TEN THOUSAND BONDS, of which 2,000 of $1,000 each are known as Construction Bonds, and 8,000 of $1,000 each are known as Redemption Bonds, and are of the tenor above stated.

These Bonds are secured by a MORTGAGE, IN TRUST, to JOHN FERGUSON and THOMAS E. WALKER of New-York, covering the Company's Road of 468 miles, from Pittsburgh to Chicago, with all its Depôt grounds, [illegible] franchises, including the Railroad Bridge over the Allegheny River at Pittsburgh, and Depôt grounds of great value in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Chicago, Fort Wayne and at other points.

The Mortgage provides for a Sinking Fund. The Redemption Bonds will remain under the control of the Trustees, and be issued only from time to time, as they may be exchanged for, or are required to be sold to redeem, the outstanding Bonds of the three Companies consolidated, and the privilege of such exchange is now extended to the holders of those Bonds, and their attention is particularly called to the advantages that will result alike to the Consolidated Company and themselves by such exchange.

The Construction Bonds are offered for sale to provide means to finish the Road between Plymouth and Chicago, 81 miles, and to ballast it, and equip and furnish it with a full stock of Rolling Machinery, Engine Houses, Shops, Station-Houses, &c., the estimates for all of which are nearly $2,000,000.

The Capital Stock of the Company is fixed at	$16,000,000
The present cost of the Road is about	12,000,000
The paid Capital is nearly	5,000,000
The Funded debt secured on the Road is	6,[illegible],000

The earnings of the Road, mainly from local traffic, since the consolidation, from the 1st of August, 1856, to the 1st of May, 1857, eight months, have been over $1,300,000. The net earnings for that time are at a rate of over 7 per cent. on the entire cost of the Road. They are the earnings of an unfinished and but partially ballasted and equipped road.

The earnings for 1858 are estimated at $4,000,000.

The Road is operated for 383 miles, from Pittsburg to Plymouth, Indiana, where its business passes to and from Chicago over another more circuitous route of different gauge.

The 81 miles between Plymouth and Chicago are in progress of construction, and far advanced toward completion. Forty thousand tons of American iron are purchased, 40 miles of track can be laid this season, and the whole work completed to Chicago within twelve months; after which the earnings will increase, as is believed, with the development of the business of the road, to a permanent income of $4,000,000 per annum.

The guarantees of this result are believed to exist in these facts:

1. The road has immense resources for local traffic in passengers and freights. It connects by the shortest line Pittsburg and Chicago, and passes through 24 counties and 18 county towns, (including the terminal,) the valuation of whose property for taxable purposes in 1856 exceeded $150,000,000—the counties embracing some of those the best developed and more productive in Ohio and Indiana, and the towns being among the most important centres of trade between Pittsburg and Chicago.

2. The road has over 15 lateral railway connections, bringing it in communication with the whole Western Railroad system—these connections conferring marked advantages to the road as a route over various and large portions of its line from Chicago to Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo, and from Pittsburg to Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cincinnati, &c. A reference to a map will more fully illustrate this point.

3. The Road is a single line, without branches, and the longest continuous Railroad in the United States, and for its whole length of 468 miles, part of a great central route, in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, of 823 miles from Philadelphia to Chicago, and of [illegible] miles from New-York to Chicago, via Philadelphia, and on completion of the Allentown Road in Pennsylvania, of 835 miles only from New-York to Chicago, thus saving from 80 to [illegible] miles in distance via Philadelphia, and from [illegible] to [illegible] miles in distance, as compared with the great routes through New-York, making this, the shortest route, of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The Road has [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] grades, and is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by its easy grades [illegible] [illegible].

4. The Road will be completed at a low cost, as compared with other leading through lines, and has corresponding advantages in grades, alignment, &c., for safe, speedy and economical running, and easy and cheap maintenance.

A full statement of the history, condition and prospects of this Road, with copies of the Bonds, Mortgage, articles of Consolidation, &c., has been prepared and will be furnished, with information, to parties desiring to invest in the Bonds.

The Company solicits a full investigation of the merits of this loan. It is offered as one in every respect worthy the attention of capitalists, and applications are invited for the Construction Bonds, $[illegible] of which have already been sold.

A subscription for $1,[illegible] of the Construction Bonds [illegible] taken, with the privilege to subscribers of taking $[illegible] at the same rate, is open at the office of the Company, No. 37 William-st., (2d floor,) where all needful information will be furnished.

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice President.

Office of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, No. 37 William-st., New-York, May 1857.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, New-York, May [illegible], 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES, held at the office of the Company, this day, after hearing the analysis of the Baker Island Guano, by A. A. Hayes, of Boston, and five other eminent chemists, and which proved highly satisfactory, it was resolved that the following notice be published:

Notice is hereby given to the subscribers and to the holders of scrip stock of this Company, that they are required to pay the balance of the second instalment, or forfeit their stock, within thirty days from this date. By order of the trustees.

JAMES T. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

A Committee of five of the trustees was appointed to hire laborers and station them at the island, and to purchase and ship all necessary buoys, anchors, chains for moorings, and all other necessary implements to ship the guano therefrom.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND BELOIT RAILROAD COMPANY.—MILWAUKEE, May 15, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the Interest Coupons, due on the 1st day of June next, on the Bonds of the city of Milwaukee, issued to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Beloit Railroad, also the Interest Coupons, due at the same time, on the Real Estate Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York. A. O. BABCOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE ONTARIO AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York, May 26, 1857.

THE SUBSCRIBERS FOR ONE MILLION dollars of the Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that the eighth instalment of five per cent. thereon will be payable to CHARLES A. MACY, Treasurer, at the Park Bank, on the 1st day of June next. By order of the Board. R. D. SAXTON, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CHICAGO, May 4, 1857.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against trading in any way for any and all promissory notes executed the 7th day of November, 1856, by ANNA ANDERSON, in favor of BENJ. A. GOODON, indorsed by him, and made payable at the New-York State Bank, as said notes will not be paid—the consideration therefor having failed.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1857.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and for three inspectors of election, will be held at the office of the Company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 9th of June next. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. WM. H. WARREN, Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 6 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECtors of the Pennsylvania Coal Co. will be held at the office of the Company, in the village of Hawley, Pa., on TUESDAY, the 9th of June next, from 9 to 9 o'clock A. M. Transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to 11th of June, both inclusive. EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

LONG DOCK COMPANY.—NOTICE.—THE semi-annual interest on the capital stock of the Long Dock Company, of New Jersey, will be paid at the Transfer office of the New York and Erie R. R. Co. No. 45 Wall-st., on and after the first day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock. NATHANIEL MARSH, Treasurer. NEW-YORK, May 25, 1857.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 39 William-st., New-York. References—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY stock bought. GEO. K. [illegible], No. 51 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—New-York, April 1, 1857.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have resolved to increase the Capital Stock of the Company, from One Hundred and Seventy Thousand Shares, to Two Hundred and Fifty-five Thousand Shares, which new shares will be allotted to the holders of the present stock, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next, and to such persons as may become stockholders by the conversion of Optional Rights, which expire on the 1st day of January, 1858, in the proportion of one share of new stock to two shares of the old stock.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th day of June next, and reopen on the 1st day of July next.

The holders of the present Stock are required to receive one-third the number of shares to which they may be entitled on the 1st day of July, 1857, and to pay an instalment of $20 per share thereon. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds will be issued—one-half convertible into the stock of the Company, on or before the 1st day of February, 1858, and the remainder on or before the 1st day of July, 1858; such instalments as may then have been called in, on the present Stock to be paid to the Company at the time of conversion.

Those persons who shall become stockholders by the conversion of the present Optional Rights into Stock, on or before the second day of January, 1858, and after the first day of July next, will be required to receive, and pay for one-third of the new stock to which they may be entitled, at the time of such conversion. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds of the new Stock to which they may be entitled, will be issued to them, of the same tenor as those issued to parties who shall appear as stockholders, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next.

Parties converting Optional Rights will be required to pay to the Company all accrued interest on the instalments from the time that interest shall have been paid on the instalments to the holders of the present shares.

All stock which is not applied for before the 10th day of July next, and the instalment paid thereon, will be forfeited to the Company, together with all rights which attach thereto.

The Directors have resolved to extend the time for the conversion of the existing Optional Rights, which, by their terms, expire on the 1st of January, 1858, so as to include the 2d day of January, 1858.

Information, pertaining to the details of this issue, can be obtained by inquiring at the office of the Company.

Interest will be paid, as usual, upon the Stock of the Company, on the 1st of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK, New-York, May 19, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the METROPOLITAN BANK, held on the 8th inst., it was resolved to increase the Capital Stock $1,000,000; say, from [illegible] to [illegible].

Subscription books will be opened at the Banking House, No. 108 Broadway, on the [illegible] day of July next, and remain open until the [illegible] of said month. Those holding stock at the close of business on the [illegible] of June next, will be entitled to subscribe for the said million of additional capital, at the rate of one share of new stock for every three shares of old. They will also have the right to assign the privilege of subscribing, for which purpose a form will be furnished.

Shareholders will have the right to pay in full on the 1st day of July next; to such as do, there will be no charge of interest. Those who do not pay at that time, are required to pay 50 per cent. on or before the 15th of said July, and the remaining 50 per cent. on or before the 15th day of October next.

Interest at 7 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, will be added to all instalments paid after that day, in order to make all the payments equal to a full payment on the said 1st day of July.

For partial payments, scrip receipts will be issued; but whenever a shareholder shall pay the full amount due on his subscription, he shall be entitled, at once, to the usual certificate of full paid stock. All shareholders will have the benefit of the dividend which may be paid in January, 1858.

Shareholders at a distance, wishing to take the stock they will be entitled to, may make their subscriptions to the new stock by sending to this Bank, duly signed and witnessed, a power of attorney.

It is very desirable that such shareholders as intend to avail themselves of the opportunity to subscribe, or who wish to assign their rights to do so to some other parties, shall give notice of their intentions as early as the 1st of July, if practicable, but certainly by the 10th.

It will be necessary for parties to whom such rights shall be assigned, to appear at the Bank, in person, or by attorney, to sign the articles of the Association.

GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained, and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank, having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed must be paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 37 William-st., New-York, May 21, 1857.

NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAS ESTABlished an Office in this City at No. 37 William-st. 2d floor, for the transfer of their Stock and the transaction of financial business. Due notice will be given of the opening of the Transfer Books. Stockholders resident in New-York, and other persons interested, can obtain a recent full exhibit of the Company's affairs, on application at this office. JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, June 8, 1857, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, at the office of the Company, in 29th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Also, for three inspectors for the ensuing year, at the same time and place. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Sec'y and Treasurer.

PEOPLES' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, May 26, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on TUESDAY, the 16th day of June next, until which date the transfer books are closed. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CAUTION.—ANY PERSON OR PERSONS ARE cautioned against negotiating a draft for the sum of seventy-six dollars and nineteen cents, payable on the 8th of June, and drawn by BURGEN, WALTER, BERGER & CO., in Goetzenbruck, France, on ALBERT BERGER & CO., New-York—accepted by them and indorsed by ALOYSE SCHVERER, the said note having been stolen from the indorser.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD.—The Coupons due 1st June on the Eastern Extension Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date, at the Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, May 28, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTors have this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of June next. The transfer books will be closed from 23d inst. until the first day of June. By order. GEORGE HODGSDON, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, MAY 12, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board, R. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have, this day, declared a dividend of ten dollars per share, payable on and after Wednesday, June 3, 1857. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary. NEW-YORK, May 27, 1857.

BANK NOTICES.

REMOVAL.—THE ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK has removed from 3d-av. to corner of 8th-av. and 14th-st., under the New-York County Bank.

TRUSTEES.

Ex-Mayor W. F. Havemeyer,	Alex. W. Bradford,
Washington Smith,	Thomas Christie,
Dexter Fairbanks,	John Pollock,
Thos. Cummings, Jr.,	Wm. H. Platt,
Peter Y. Cutler,	R. H. Van Ankon,
Samuel Perry,	E. S. Brown,
Wm. Good,	Thomas S. Negus,
John Sparks,	James E. Keeler,

William A. Keeler.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
JAS. E. KEELER, Vice President.
JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

Forgery! forgery! Beware,
Of rogues who counterfeits prepare;
For LYONS' Powder and his Pills,
That bugs in chambers, rats in mills,
Indubitably slay.
By scoundrels, envious of his fame,
Have counterfeited been, in name.

LYON CANNOT BE ANSWERABLE FOR the consequences of using the poisonous nostrums got up in imitation of his harmless MAGNETIC POWDERS for destroying insects, and his MAGNETIC PILLS for exterminating rats and mice. Look at the signature, E. LYON, Depôt No. 424 Broadway.

LEAKY ROOFS.—THE PATENT FIRE AND Water-Proof Cement Paint, warranted for five years. Persons having leaky roofs can have them made tight and painted at one cent a square foot. Apply at No. [illegible] Fulton-st., near Greenwich, in the basement.

INSURANCE.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—For the quarter ending 30th April, 1857.

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums	$214,[illegible] 11	
For Interest and Annuities	21,714 54	$236,[illegible] 65

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death, being amount insured by policies	$45,000 00	
Paid additions to the same, for dividends declared	2,026 72	
Paid for surrendered policies and annuities	3,426 62	
Paid commissions to agents	6,[illegible] 00	
Paid taxes, printing, stationery, exchange, postage	6,061 41	
Paid advertising, salaries, rent, medical examinations, &c.	15,221 98	—$[illegible],[illegible] 18
Net increase for the quarter		$[illegible],[illegible] 48
Add—		
Net assets on hand Feb. 1, 1857		3,7[illegible],[illegible] 30
Net assets on hand May 1, 1857		3,[illegible],[illegible] 79
Policies issued during the quarter	[illegible]51	
Policies in force May 1, 1857	10,[illegible]	
Of which 2,[illegible] are for the whole life.		
Average amount of insurance for each policy of insurance		$2,[illegible] 10

I have examined the above returns and find them correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

May 15, 1857.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Frederick S. Winston,	Richard Patrick,	Alfred Edwards,
Millard Fillmore,	Joseph Blunt,	Lucius Robinson,
David Hoadley,	Nath'l Hayden,	Sam. D. Babcock,
William V. Brady,	Jonathan Miller,	William S. Coe,
Henry A. Smythe,	Abrah. Bininger,	C. J. Steadman,
Robt H. McCurdy,	J. P. Yelverton,	Cep's H. Norton,
John V. L. Pruyn,	J. Wadsworth,	J. P. Treadwell,
William Betts,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Ezra Wheeler,
Isaac Green Pearson,	Sam. M. Cornell,	W. P. Pecham,
William Moore,	Sam. E. Sproulls,	L. Edgerton,
John H. Swift,	John M. Stuart,	W. S. Brown,
W. E. Dodge,	Hamlin Blake,	Geo. S. Clark.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary—ISAAC ABBATT, Actuary—SHEPP'D HOMANS.
Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M. D.
General Agent—HENRY H. HYDE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO. CAPITAL, $200,000. Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property, AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Pentz,
Jacob Little,	Rich'd F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,
F. De Peyster,	E. K. Collins,	Alfred Plunkett,
John Garcia,	Daniel Richards,	G. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Henry L. Hoguet,	Jeannes Gourd,
L. E. Labens,	Geo. B. Morewood,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
A. Van Santvoord,	W. A. S. Van Duzer,	Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,	Charles B. Hart,
Howard C. Cady,	Edouard Bossange,	William Ferdon,
F. J. Hosford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Sagory,	John Ewen,	Charles R. White,
P. K. Francis,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Pardessus.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.) CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	[illegible]
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	[illegible]
John Halsey,	Richd. P. Bruff,	Wm. [illegible], Jr.
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. [illegible]
Robert L. Case,	Edwd. Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.
Wm. Dennistoun,	R. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. [illegible]
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Weston,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
R. M. Whitlock,	E. Lindlay Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	R. W. Corlies,	R. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbott,	David S. Kenny.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1857.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the North American Fire Insurance Company, held at the Office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 25th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

James W. Otis,	Charles Williams,	W. Blackstone,
Thos. Tileston,	Wm. Whitewright,	Wm. S. Wetmore,
R. M. Blatchford,	Cornelius McCoun,	Josh. J. Henry,
Caleb Swan,	David B. Keeler,	Drake Mills,
Thos. W. Gale,	Moses H. Grinnell,	Josiah Lane,
Jona. Thorne,	Andrew Foster,	Acton Civill,
Dan. B. Fearing,	Samuel J. Beals,	John Auchincloss.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors JAMES W. OTIS, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President. R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CHANCE.—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, good will and lease of a cabinetmaker's finding store of twenty years' standing, for sale. This is an opportunity seldom to be met with, and to one with moderate capital is an excellent chance to increase or get a well-established trade, both foreign and domestic.

Also, twenty looms in good order for weaving hair-seating, and a complete set of machinery for manufacturing curled hair, if required. Apply to SAMUEL ROSS, No. 122 South 2d-st., Philadelphia.

HOTEL BUSINESS.—A LARGE AND SPAcious hotel, situated in a thriving business place in the interior of this State, is now offered to lease and the furniture for sale on very accommodating terms. A suitable man, with $3,000 or $4,000 capital, will find this an opportunity for realizing a sure and speedy fortune, such as seldom offers. Satisfactory reasons for selling will be given. For terms and particulars, address A. B. C., Box No. 187 Post-office.

EAGLE GLASS WORKS FOR SALE.—FOR sale at a bargain this extensive and popular manufactory, situated at Port Elizabeth, N. J., embracing about five acres of land, including two factories, warehouse, storehouse, tenant houses and all the necessary fixtures required for the immediate occupation and manufacture of glassware. Inquire of S. TOWNSEND & SON, No. 35 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID CLOTHING HOUSE, West st., doing large cash business, $600; chance for bargain; also, splendid old-established millinery establishment, near New-York, doing large and prosperous trade, $2,000; also, elegant porter-house, 12th st., $[illegible]; also, splendid little grocery store, 11th-st., doing fine cash business; grand chance; sold this day. Apply No. 334 Broadway, room No. 11.

FOR SALE—BRICK CARTS, BRICK WAGONS, timber trucks and wagons, stone trucks, one light wagon, (pleasure,) 1 sled, mason's scaffolding for houses, 3 inch plank, ladders, poles, derricks, blocks, ropes, brick buckets, 2 mortar buckets, horse power, hand power, wheel barrows, mortar boxes, &c., &c. Inquire of J. B. COBLIES, No. 37 East 33d-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHment in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York. F. P. FLAGLER.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN AS A Partner in a respectable and paying business. Moderate capital and considerable character required. Call at No. 81 Duane-st., from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M.

YACHT IRENE FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—About 50 tons, sloop-rigged, and in perfect order. Apply to N. BLOODGOOD, Secretary of N. Y. Yacht Club, No. 4 Pine-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

MAPES' SUPER-PHOSPHATES OF LIME. THE BEST FERTILIZERS KNOWN.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED	$50 ℔ ton.
MAPES' POTASH PHOSPHATE	$35 ℔ ton.
Mapes' Cotton and Tobacco Fertilizers	$40 ℔ ton.

In sacks of 160 lbs. each.

FRED. M'CREADY, No. 143 Fulton-st., New-York.

FERTILIZERS. HOYT'S BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 160 lbs. each. Price $45 per ton. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED. 200 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS—COMprising roses, honeysuckles, dahlias, verbenas, petunias, heliotropes, dielytras, carnations, pinks, &c., &c., in great variety and in fine condition, fresh every day from the nursery of P. HENDERSON, at the seed store No. 7 John-st. Every facility for packing and shipping. Catalogues on application.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PREMIUM HORSES FOR SALE.—A SUPERB pair of English and Morgan horses, raised and broken by myself. They are 16 hands high, weigh 1,100 pounds each; are of a rich glossy black color, and perfectly matched in every particular. They are very fast, high mettled horses, and probably have no superiors in the New-England States; at three years old they received premiums at the Middlesex County and United States Fairs. (See Journal of the United States Agricultural Society for 1855, pages 90 and 128.) J. A. HARWOOD, Littleton, Mass.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION Cushions, patented Feb. 19, 1856. Now acknowledged to be the best in use. Salerooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, next to Grace Church entrance.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to *Liverpool*, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. *No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads,* and, to avoid danger from ice, will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:		FROM LIVERPOOL:	
Saturday, Jan. 3	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7	1857
Saturday, Jan. 17	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21	1857
Saturday, Jan. 31	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4	1857
Saturday, Feb. 14	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18	1857
Saturday, March 14	1857	Wednesday, March 4	1857
Saturday, April 11	1857	Wednesday, April 1	1857
Saturday, May 9	1857	Wednesday, April 29	1857
Saturday, May 23	1857	Wednesday, May 27	1857
Saturday, June 6	1857	Wednesday, June 10	1857
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONDON AND BREMEN.—The magnificent British steamships QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 2,231 tons burthen; INDIANA, Capt. BAKER, 2,264 tons burthen; ARGO, Capt. BENSON, 2,315 tons burthen; JASON, Capt. BRITTON, 2,667 tons burthen; owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steam-ships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.

The steamship INDIANA will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, June 10, and be succeeded by the ARGO, June 24, and JASON, July 1.

For freight or passage, apply to C. H. SAND, No. 11 South-William st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

EUROPA, Leitch,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, May 20
ASIA, Lott,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, May 27
NIAGARA, Wickman,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, June 3
ARABIA, Stone,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, June 10
AMERICA, Lang,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, June 17
AFRICA, Shannon,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, June 24
EUROPA, Leitch,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, July 1
PERSIA, Judkins,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, July 8

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin .... $130 | Second Cabin $75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, May 28. For freight or passage apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, No. 55 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamer FULTON will succeed the Arago and sail June 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES New Mail Steamship COLUMBIA, SKRRY, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE, will sail on the 20th of June, and the BALTIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, the 18th of August. No expense has been spared to make them, in all respects, as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMIN, commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

GLASGOW, Saturday, June 6, at 12 o'clock, noon.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 20, at 12 o'clock, noon.
EDINBURG, Saturday, July 11, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, June 13, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River. Price of passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen, in first cabin, main saloon, $130; in first cabin, lower saloon, $110; in second cabin, $60. An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. No parcels received on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. For freight or passage, apply to C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

STEAMBOATS.

1857.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—1857. The steamer ARMENIA, Capt. SMITH, leaves the Pier foot of Murray-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 7 o'clock, A. M., making the usual landings.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Courtlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$3 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 85	—	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL— Making all the intermediate landings. The new and splendid steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. J. BARGER, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted) fifteen minutes past 8 A. M. Returning, will leave Peekskill at half-past 1 P. M., making all the landings.

N. B.—The above boat will land at Ames-st. each way.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on Saturday, 30th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 39 Broadway.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS, *DISTILLED FROM COAL.* *Secured by Letters Patent.*

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL No. 1.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL No. 2.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
KEROSENE LAMPS.

The Kerosene Oils can be obtained from the wholesale oil dealers, ship chandlers, druggists and grocers in this City, and the regularly appointed agents of the Company in many of the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba.

The Company recommend to their agents and others, as the manufacturers of the best Kerosene Lamps, the following parties: Messrs. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO. Agents for Cornelius & Baker, Philadelphia; THE BROOKLYN FLINT GLASS COMPANY, No. 72 Broad-st., New-York; Messrs. DIETZ & CO., No. 132 William-st., L. MERCIER, No. 186 Elm-st.; H. EDWARDS, No. 44 Duane-st., and to DYOTT, of Philadelphia. Samples of different styles of Lamps can be seen at the office of the Company.

Local agents appointed in conformity with the rules established by the Board of Trustees, on application to AUSTENS, General Agents Kerosene Oil Company, No. 50 Beaver-st.

N. B.—Circulars with full particulars, testimonials, prices, &c., can be obtained on application as above.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE. MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukie, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE. To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, *Via* Suspension Bridge and Buffalo, GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York, Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 25, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 7:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., via Piermont, for Suffolk and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.
Night express, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk.
Night express, at 5:00 P. M., for Buffalo.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & FOND DU LAC RAILROAD—CHICAGO AND ST. PAUL.—Great Northwestern route from Chicago to St. Paul, by the way of Janesville and Madison, to Prairie du Chien on the Mississippi River, about 70 miles above Galena without change of cars.

At Prairie du Chien the trains connect with a splendid line of new steamers, running between it and St. Paul daily.

THREE DAILY TRAINS leave each way between Chicago and Prairie du Chien. This is the shortest route from Chicago to St. Paul and Minnesota, and saves about 12 hours in time. It is a route of great attraction and interest, passing through the most beautiful portion of Wisconsin and through Madison the capitol of the State.

Information may be obtained by application at the Railroad ticket office No. 193 Broadway. S. F. JOHNSON, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 25, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 8:15, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; $3; 12 M. $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURGH IN ONE DAY.—Leave by Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11.15; due at Rutland 3.30 P. M.; Burlington 6.45; Rouses' Point, 7.15; Montreal, 9.00, and Ogdensburg, 11.30, same evening. Leave New-York 12 noon; leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 5.45; due at Rutland at 9.00, and Burlington 11.30 same evening. ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent Troy and Boston Railroad.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after April 1, 1857, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, which leave New York at 8 A. M. SAMUEL NOTT, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE CO. AT ALBANY, May 12, 1857.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Engineer's Office, in the Exchange Building in the City of Albany, until the 10th day of June next, for constructing the substructure, consisting of abutments, piers, embankments, &c. &c., for the Hudson River Bridge at Albany. The Company reserve the right to accept or reject any proposal, without regard to the terms. Satisfactory references must accompany the bids. Competent security for the fulfillment of the contract, and payment of laborers' wages, will be required on entering into contract. The work is of sufficient importance to deserve the attention of responsible contractors, and proposals from no others will be entertained. Plans and specifications of the work will be ready for inspection on, and after the 25th inst., at this office when full information will be given. By order of the Board. GEO. E. GRAY, Chief Engineer.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, INdorsed "Proposals for W. S. 41," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until 12 M. Wednesday, June 3, for furnishing the materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of buildings in rear of Ward School No. 41, IXth Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications, which can be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. Separate proposals will be received for the mason work and material; also for the carpenter work and material. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the estimates, if deemed for the interest of the public.

JACOB C. BOGERT,
CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
ALEXANDER H. KEECH, } Committee.

New-York, May 20, 1857.

TO MASONS AND CARPENTERS.—SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June, at 3 o'clock P. M., for repairs and alterations to Ward School No. 21, in Monroe-st., in the VIIth Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.

The masons' and carpenters' work may be estimated for separately or together, and the undersigned reserve the right of rejecting any or all of the estimates, if deemed for the public interest.

ABRAHAM DENIKE,
WM. M. TWEED,
WADE B. WORRAL,

Committee in behalf of the School Officers of the VIIth Ward. Dated New-York, May 20, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE, (Rotunda, Park,) New-York, May 28, 1857.

TO MANUFACTURERS DESIROUS OF EMPLOYING THE LABOR OF BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, WITH SHOP-ROOM.—Applications will be received for the employment of the labor of convicts at Penitentiary, and male and female inmates of Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, at any business authorised by the laws organising this Department. Every information will be given on application at this office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of WM. SMITH & SON, consisting of WM. SMITH and MILTON G. SMITH, Timber Dealers, of this City, was on the 21st day of March last dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by WM. SMITH. WM. SMITH. MILTON G. SMITH. New-York, April 30, 1857.

The same business will be carried on for the future under the name of WM. SMITH & CO., MILTON G. SMITH having retired from said firm; JAMES W. SMITH being associated with WM. SMITH in said business. WM. SMITH. JAMES W. SMITH.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BARTLETT & LESLEY, for the manufacturing and selling Bartlett's Patent Hot Air furnaces, Portable Heaters, Registers and everything pertaining to the air, warming and ventilating business, at No. 390 Broadway, corner of White-st. ABEL H. BARTLETT, ALEX. M. LESLEY. New-York, May 25, 1857.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

IRON CRANES FOR SALE. Two iron (3 tons) wharf or post cranes for sale cheap; hoist, 16 feet; length of jib, 13 feet. Inquire of CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

MACHINERY.

TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE—A cylinder paper machine with four copper drying cylinders, sizing machine and cutter complete, all in good order. Can be seen in operation at the mill of the subscriber. Will be sold very cheap if applied for soon, as it must be removed immediately after 1st July. J. DEWITT WALSH. NEWBURGH, N. Y., May 2, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER HEREBY GIVES notice that he is no longer connected with the office No. 162 Warren st. THOMAS CREEDE.

MEDICAL.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM. This celebrated remedy for weak and inflamed eyes was constantly used, with signal success, by a distinguished oculist during a long professional career, and may be confidently relied upon as the very best salve that can be used. In cases where the eyelids are inflamed it acts almost like magic in relieving all irritation, and usually effects a complete cure after a few applications. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION. Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid EXTRACT BUCHU, for all diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Obstructions, Female Complaints, Chronic Gonorrhea, Strictures, Gleets, and all diseases arising from excesses and imprudences in life, NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED SUFFERERS, and removes all improper discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and

NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STANDING, gives health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility, brought on by abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought many of the human family to untimely graves, thus blasting the brilliant hopes of parents, and blighting in the bud the glorious ambition of many a noble youth, can be cured by the use of THIS INFALLIBLE REMEDY, and as a medicine which must benefit everybody, from the simply delicate to the confined and despairing invalid, no equal is to be found. If you have contracted the terrible disease, which when once seated in the system, undermines the constitution, sapping the very vital fluids of life, procure the remedy at once.

The Leprous distilment, whose effect
Holds such an enmity with blood of man,
That swift as quicksilver it courses through
The natural gates and alleys of the body,
Curdling, like eager droppings into milk,
The thin and wholesome blood.

BEWARE OF QUACK NOSTRUMS AND QUACK DOCTORS.

HELMBOLD'S Highly Concentrated Compound FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU is prepared directly according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, with the greatest accuracy and chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. Its popularity has extended in all directions, and whether used in town, country, hospital, or private practice, has invariably given the most decided and unequivocal satisfaction, and produced the most salutary and beneficial effects. It has been used in all the principal cities in the United States and British Provinces, in both public and private practice, with great success. Henceforth, let it be understood, that the proofs are too overwhelming to be contradicted, that HELMBOLD'S Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract Buchu is the most valuable remedy ever offered to the afflicted.

The mass of voluntary testimony in possession of the proprietor is immense, embracing names well known to science and fame, celebrated Physicians and distinguished Clergymen.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable work on the Practice of Physic, and most of the late standard works of medicine.

It is a medicine which is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in its action, and it is taken by persons of either sex, without hindrance from business or medical advice, as explicit directions for use, and an ample number of reliable and responsible certificates, to convince the most skeptical, will accompany each bottle.

Price, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Delivered to any address. Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Philadelphia. Sold by F. T. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and BARNES & PARK, Broadway, New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the École de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and a sound each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 6 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

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PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON [illegible] WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND [illegible] Dr. WARD [illegible] WARD you may, in a few days, feel like a Man, a [illegible] to Canal-st., [illegible].

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LACKAWANNA COAL.—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best broken and screened coal is now reduced to $5 per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards, corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.; Hubert-st. wharf; Gouverneur-st. and Front, East River; No. 25 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 29 William-st.

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COAL CARTS WANTED.—EIGHT OR TEN coal carts, either new or second-hand. Address, stating price and where to be seen, Box No. 3,132 Post-Office, New-York.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, May 29.

SUPREME COURT—Nos. 408, 430, 144, 302, 424, [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—Circuit—Nos. 2760, 2766, 782, 3022, [illegible]

UNITED STATES COURT—THURSDAY, May 28.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

At the sitting of the Court, this morning, the four sailors, John Smith, John Neils, John Brown and John De Costa, against whom the Jury yesterday brought in a verdict of manslaughter, for killing [illegible], of the brig *General Pierce*, were put on trial under a second indictment, charging them with the murder of Charles Groves, a colored man, cook of the said vessel. The first count charges John Smith with stabbing Groves, and the other prisoners with aiding and abetting; the next count charges them all with *striking* the blow, and throwing him into the sea. Four jurors were sworn, when the panel being exhausted, the case was adjourned to Friday, at 10 o'clock, by which time the Marshal was directed to have a new panel summoned.

TRIAL FOR MURDER AND ACQUITTAL.

Charles Stephens was put on trial for the murder of a boy named Ross, on board the ship *Mary E. Balch*.

The following Jury were impanneled:

Wm. H. Bush, Robert Campbell, Patrick Lynch, H. G. Marquand, John P. Craddock, Denison B. Wood, [illegible] Thomas, Joseph M. Dick, James Campbell, James H. Bush, H. J. Bartholf, Edw. B. Buckley.

A seaman, named *Alexander*, was called as a witness, and said: I am a sailmaker; I was on board the ship *Mary E. Balch*, on her voyage from New-Orleans to Liverpool; Stephens was second mate of her; a boy named Ross was one of the crew; I saw him when we were about five days out from the Balize; saw him on the forecastle head about five o'clock P. M.; I was coming from the galley with my tea in a tin-pot; the vessel was a very long vessel, of about two thousand tons; I don't know what her cargo was; I was about three fathoms from Ross; it was a bright day and a light breeze; the vessel was going by the wind; we were ordered by the second mate to go to supper at half past five; that order had been given; I was the only one on deck except the man at the wheel, named John Watts; Ross had a broom in his hand; he was a boy about eighteen years old—a thin boy—the second mate was near him, and I heard him say "You G—d d—d son of a b—h, I'll knock you down," and he then struck him on the head with an iron marlinspike and knocked him down, and then kicked him; I was standing with one foot in the house and one out; I saw it distinctly; he struck him but once; he fell at once; I heard Ross say nothing, but he squirmed, like, on the deck, and then the prisoner kicked him in the stomach; I then went in and took my tea; when I came out again I could not see Ross; never saw him after; the prisoner came to the forecastle door and asked for Ross; he was answered that he was not there; he said he was looking for him; we all turned out to look for him; the second mate went round on the starboard side and came back on the port side with a dark lantern; I heard him say nothing; it was his watch; he was singing out for the boy under the forecastle head; he called him by name, but I can't say what name he gave him; the search lasted about an hour; did not search for him except on deck; there was no place where he could go but there; it was dark when the prisoner came asking for the boy; the sun was up when I went into the forecastle piece, and it was twenty minutes or half an hour after when Stephens came to ask for Ross; we had the decks to clean up after we were ordered to go to supper; I had sore feet and stayed on deck repairing my feet after the rest had gone to supper; could not say how long it took; then I went to get my pot and get my tea and went into the house; it was then just dusk; we were there twenty minutes or half an hour; Ross was in prisoner's watch; I went into the forecastle about 6 o'clock; we were ordered to go to supper at half past five; I was fixing my foot; I can't say how long it took; I stayed on deck a few minutes after I had done with my foot; I can't say how long; I can't say what makes me think it was about six; the sun was not up then; all hands went to [illegible] once; it was all hands on deck that day, to clean up the ship I believe.

Cross-examined by Mr. Spencer—I don't know of any difficulty between Stephens and Ross before; I did not tell the Captain when we were searching for Ross about the knocking down; I told the chief mate about it three days before we got to Liverpool; I did not swear before the Commissioner that I never told any one; it was more than a month before I told any one; I did not tell of it because I was afraid of my life; was afraid the second mate would kill me; I was not in his watch; Ross was not robbed before this; [illegible] never charged me with it; I did not talk about the knocking down with Watts; Watts was at the wheel; he was to be relieved at six; it was before six that I saw the boy knocked down; I did not see the carpenter and the second mate go in to supper; I made [illegible] complaint at Liverpool; I did not run away; I was kept by the American Consul; I have been ten months in the Tombs; Watts has been there too; I have met him every day, but have never exchanged a word with him about it.

Re-direct—I was afraid of my life after I saw the boy knocked; have no feeling against Stephens; he always treated me well; I told the first policeman I saw in Liverpool about it; he came next morning and took me before the consul; Watts and I did not board together at Liverpool; a slung shot was not taken from me.

John E. Watts sworn—I was on board the ship; [illegible] was second mate; Ross was on board; he was a slight boy; I was in the mate's watch and was at the wheel from four to six P. M.; I think she was twelve hundred tons about; I did not hear the order given to go to tea; the men went to tea about twenty minutes past five o'clock; the Captain and the mate were at tea below; I saw no one on deck until I went to the side to spit; then I saw Stephens and Ross forward; there was not much breeze and I could let go of the wheel; I saw them on the port side of the vessel; I could see right along the gangway; it was perfectly light; the ship was on the starboard tack; I saw the second mate lift the boy up the railing from the deck and put him on the rail, and then take him by the legs and throw him over the side; I looked over the stern; the wheel is five to seven feet from the stern. I saw the second mate looking over the quarter at him; I saw the boy in the water; he had a red flannel shirt on; no one else had such a one on that day; he said nothing to me nor I to him; he looked at me and looked very pale; I did not see the mate strike the boy; the sails were not low enough to cut off my view forward; I said nothing to the mate nor the Captain when he came up; I knew it would be no use, I should only get my head broke; a search was made for the boy afterwards; I went to my tea after I left the wheel; I heard no noise at the time forward; I did not say anything about it while the search was going on; I never had any difficulty with Stephens; when at the wheel I could not see the place where the boy lay; I went back to the wheel immediately after I spit; the ship was going about five or six knots; the search was after six, about half-past six; it was about dusk; it was being made when I came up; after I saw the prisoner throw the boy over he came aft; he ran part of the way as far as I could see; he got up on a spar and looked over before he came to me, and then he came to the quarter and looked over.

Cross-examined—I saw the boy thrown over about half an hour before I was relieved; I did not cry to the mate not to throw the man overboard; I did not cry "A man overboard;" I was afraid of the Captain and the mate; I did not tell any one about what I saw; I have been in prison ten months; no one in the prison overheard me say anything about it; I said yesterday to the prisoner in the prison, when the prisoner's counsel was there: "You son of a b—h I would like to have you where I could lay my hand on you;" before this, in the prison one day after church, he said I was one that was swearing his life away, and I said, "You G—d d—d Dutch son of a b—h, I would if I could;" I spoke before I thought; I never had any other difficulty with Stephens.

The defence then called as a witness

Augustus Wilson—I was carpenter on board the ship; I saw the boy about five minutes before six that day, just as I was going to my supper; I asked him why he did not go to supper, and he said he had no pot; I told him he had better look for it; I then went in to supper; Stephens went in with me; I heard the bell ring for six when we were at supper, when Watts was relieved; we were there some ten minutes after; it was about the 14th of April, the day the boy was searched for; I did not know he was searched for till about half past seven, when a boy came to my room and asked if Ross was with me; Ross was a Swede and so am I.

Cross-examined—The men were ordered to supper about half past five; I was in my room picking up my tools; Stephens was walking on the poop then; I was in my room then about fifteen minutes, and when I came out Stephens was still aft and the boy sitting on the deck; we were at supper about fifteen minutes; I did not see Alexander on deck then; I can't tell which came out from tea first, Stephens or I.

The counsel for the prisoner said they did not desire to address the Jury, and the case was accordingly submitted to them under the charge of the Judge, and they rendered a verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving their seats.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

NOTICE.—In consequence of Judge ROOSEVELT being engaged in the General Term, the Special Term will be adjourned till Monday, June 8.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

DECISIONS.

Alexander McKenzie vs. John Farrell et al.—Motion denied, with $7 costs to defendant, to abide event.

[illegible] Wheeler vs. Wm. Lake et al.—Motion for new trial denied.

Patrick Gilroy vs. Michael Harris.—The Court finds for the plaintiff, and assesses his damage at $1; each party to pay his own costs.

Andrew [illegible] vs. Robert T. Wild et al.—Motion to dissolve injunction denied.

[illegible] vs. George Cornelius et al.—Judgment for plaintiff on the demurrer.

TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

SUIT AGAINST THE CITY.

Frederick Wheaton vs. The Mayor, &c.—The plaintiff brings this suit in consequence of injuries received by defects in the sidewalk in front of No. 6 Division-street. He was thrown down and his leg broken, for which he claimed $5,000 damages. The Jury gave him $1,500.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

DECISIONS.

Peter Mulvey, &c. vs. H. Henriques.—Judgment dismissed, with $10 costs.

Henry Tucking vs. G. A. Sammont.—Motion to vacate order dismissing complaint, granted.

Albert G. Thorp vs. Henry R. Mundy.—Motion granted.

Jonathan Thorne vs. James Ainslie.—Motion to open and set aside default, granted, and referred to Thomas H. Rodman, Esq.

Alexander Austin vs. Bettie M. Sogee.—Motion to set aside inquest granted.

M. A. Allen vs. George Boyd.—Referred to Moses H. Maclay, Esq.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW-YORK MUSIC ASSOCIATION.—This young society gives its fourth and last soiree to-night, at Dodworth's Saloon. Miss SIMON, Mrs. CRUMP, Mr. HENRY APPY, Mr. W. A. KING, Mr. BEETS, Mr. EBEN, Mr. JOHNSON and Dr. GUILMETTE assist.

READINGS FROM MOORE.—Miss THERESE ESMONDE gives another of her pleasant readings with this poet to-night.

A Card.

The lady who lost a valuable parcel overboard from the Fulton Ferry boat, yesterday morning, desires to express her most cordial thanks to those gentlemen through whose generous assistance she recovered it safely. To one of them she would say, that he has made all English gentlemen chivalric in her eyes, however careless she may have made American ladies in his.

Police Intelligence.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT WITH AN AXE.—Michael Quilk, an Irish cartman, residing at No. 92 James-street, was committed to prison Wednesday morning by Justice CONNOLLY, for an assault with an axe upon Matthew Farrell, also an occupant of No. 92 James-street. Quilk, it appears, began an assault upon his wife, and was carrying matters to such an extreme that Farrell felt it his duty to interfere. Quilk ran into a back room, and seizing an axe returned and struck Farrell a heavy blow on the head with the blunt end of the weapon. Farrell fell insensible to the floor. He was soon afterwards removed to the New-York Hospital, where he lies in a very critical condition.

FOUND IN THE STREET.—A man was found on the corner of Essex and Grand streets Tuesday evening. He had two severe wounds on the head, which might possibly have been caused by a fall but more likely by blows with some blunt instrument. Officer Donnelly took him to the Tenth Ward Station-House, where his injuries were dressed by Dr. Thomas D. Andrews. He was conveyed home next morning, being still partially insensible from the effects of the hurt.

FIRE IN DEY-STREET.—A fire broke out about 10 Wednesday night in the hat and cap store of PANE & FISHER, No. 26 Dey-street; about $1,100 damage was done. The fire originated on an upper floor. Some damage was done to the stock in the store of Messrs. MEADE & SNOWELL, boot dealers, who occupied the lower floor. The building was damaged to the extent of about $300. The loss is covered by insurance.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, founderies,
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Details will be furnished
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To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
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Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

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Consulting Physician for Pulmonary Diseases.
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Hours, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

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GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our *great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway.*
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BEEBE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 156 Broadway,
Have now on hand a full assortment of gentlemen's Summer Hats, viz.: Rocky Mountain Silvery Beavers—lighter and more beautiful than they have ever before made, Beaver Cassimeres, extra fine and very light, French Felts of various qualities, styles and colors, Straw Hats of entirely new styles; to which, with their usual assortment of Moleskin Hats and Summer Caps, they invite the attention of the public.

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TO INVALIDS ALL OVER THE WORLD!—You can never enjoy health until your blood is pure; for your blood is your life. When pure, we have health; when impure, we have all manner of aches and pains. BRANDRETH'S PILLS purify the blood, and tens of thousands are daily restored to vigorous health by their use. Principal Office, No. 43 Brandreth Buildings. Sold also at No. 59 Division-st.; by A. CUSHMAN, corner Broadway and 22d-st.; Brooklyn Agency, No. 175 Fulton-st.

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MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER soothes irritation of the skin after shaving, imparts to the handkerchief an exquisite and enduring perfume, refreshes and invigorates the nerves, and is the only floral extract that will relieve nervous headache. Applied to the face, neck or arms, it clears the skin from all blemishes, and lends transparency to the complexion. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Broadway stores have heretofore been associated with high prices. E. T. WILDE has, however, inaugurated a new system there. With four spacious warerooms, filled with the choicest French and home-manufactured Millinery, he is selling 25 per cent. under ordinary Broadway rates. Go and see his superb Spring Bonnets, Dress Caps, Straw Goods, Silk Goods, Artificial Flowers, at No. 251 Broadway.

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The agitations commenced by Fraud almost always result favorably to Truth. Thus the controversy begun by the venders of simulated London Gins have ended in establishing the fact that Charles' London Cordial Gin is the only genuine article of its kind in the American market. Warehouse No. 40 Broadway. For sale by all druggists and grocers.

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HALLOTYPES.
This new style of picture is now the most sought after by people of taste and discrimination, at GURNEY'S Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

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J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is a concentrated extract which is applied and inhaled; it is the only fluid that contains electro-magnetism, which it imparts to the system, increasing its vitality, enabling it to expel pain and disease. STAFFORD'S OINTMENT and POWDERS cure all diseases of impure blood. The Ointment is made of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar, diluted with mutton tallow. The Powders are a new combination of sulphur and iron with sugar of milk; the taste is agreeable; they do not sicken nor purge, but act directly upon the blood. The following are the names of a few well known persons who have used the above, and who commend their use as indicated, for diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints, skin, &c.:

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George Law, Esq., Fifth-avenue, New-York.
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J. H. Ladd, Esq., Publisher of *Independent*, N. Y.
Dr. E. Bright, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
G. Van Wyck, Esq., Prot. Ch'n *Intelligencer*, N. Y.
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and William, N. Y.
Col. Daniel Richards, No. 74 Broadway, New-York.
E. R. Yale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, New-York.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. R. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. E. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
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Olive Tar, 50 cents a bottle; Ointment, 25 cents a bottle; Powders, $1 a package of 12 Powders. Sold by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR CO., No. 14 State-street, New-York, and by all druggists.

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[illegible] SCHNAPPS, FIVE DOLLARS PER DOZEN.
I shall reduce the price of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps after the 1st of July next to $5 per dozen for the quart, and $3 50 for the pint bottles, and make a large deduction from these prices to the wholesale dealers.
UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Proprietor, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

"The Wild Knight," "The French Spy," and "Salamagundi," are all three to be repeated to-night, at "PURDY'S National Theatre," for the accommodation of those that were unable to gain admittance to the house on Monday evening last, when the same bill was performed. Apply early for your places, to-night.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The nervous headaches, fainting fits, local pains, sudden chills, nausea, and despondency to which the feebler sex are sometimes subject from peculiar causes, cease under the action of these pills upon the secretive organs. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

Summer Under-Garments, of every size and description, in cotton, gauze, merino, silk and Lisle thread. Twilled jean and linen drawers, custom-made shirts, of the best quality, all sizes, at McLAUGHLIN'S wholesale and retail shirt and furnishing store, corner of Greenwich and Murray streets.

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Sales at the Stock Exchange....May 28.

$3,000	N. Car. State 6s	91	300	Erie R. R. b60	35
1,000	Cal. State 7s, '70	85½	300	do.	34¾
2,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	85½	300	do. b60	34¾
500	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	100½	250	do.	34¾
1,000	Hd. Riv. R. 3d m.	60	100	do.	34¾
1,000	do.	59½	50	do. b60	34¾
1,000	Harlem R. 1st m.	77	60	do. b15	34¾
4,000	Harlem R. 2d m.	73	60	do.	34¾
2,000	Ill. Cent. R.R. Bds	90½	100	do. b60	34¾
1,000	Chic. & R'k I. Bds	90	300	do. b60	34¾
2,000	Gal. & Ch. 2d M. bs	78½	200	do. s60	34¾
22	Bank of Commerce	107½	100	do. s15	34¾
140	Ocean Bank	97	100	do. s60	34¾
32	Am. Ex. Bk. Scrip	110	100	Harlem RR.	19
100	Canton Co.	19¾	20	M. S. & N. Ind. R. R.	61
300	Nic. Transit Co.	6	15	do.	60½
25	do.	6	100	do. s10	60¾
25	do.	5¾	100	do. b60	60¾
300	Cumb. Coal Co. opg	18½	100	do. s10	60
100	do. b60	18½	100	do. s10	60¾
400	do. b30	18½	20	Mich. Central R. R.	94¾
200	do.	18¾	5	M. S. & N. I. P. S.	89½
40	Penn. Coal Co.	88¾	200	Ill. Cen. R. R. ...s10	139
10	New-Jersey R. R.	126	100	do. c	139
155	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	128	100	do. s60	138
100	do. b60	128	100	do.	139½
100	N. Y. Central R.R.	85¾	100	do.	139½
148	do.	85¾	100	do. s15	138¾
200	do. b60	85¾	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	46
10	do.	85½	1000	do. s60	44¾
100	do.	85¾	100	do. b60	44¾
300	do. s60	85	50	Gal. & Chic. R. ...b60	97¾
150	do. b60	85¾	100	do. ......opg	96
200	do. b30	85¾	50	do. ......opg	91½
50	do. b15	85¾	200	do. ......opg	96
600	do. s30	85	11	do.	94¾
100	do. s10	85½	100	Clev. & Tol. R. ...s10	64
250	do.	85¾	350	do.	64¾
200	do. s10	85¾	250	do. b60	64¾
300	do. s60	84¾	300	do. b60	64¾
100	do. b30	85¾	14	do.	64¾
100	Reading RR.	79¾	200	Mil. & Miss. R. ...s30	65
100	do.	79¾	120	do.	65½
100	do. b10	79¾	40	La Crosse & Mil. R.	76½
650	do.	79¾	25	do.	76¾
200	do. s10	79¾	100	do. s60	75
100	do. s3	79¾			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$10,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis R. flat	35
$2,000 Toledo and Illinois R. R. ... flat	31¾
$1,000 City of Hartford 6 ₩ cent. bonds. Int. ad.	88
$1,400 Great Western Marine Ins. scrip of 1857	43¾
$920 Great Western Marine Ins. scrip of 1857	42½
$620 Sun Mutual Ins. scrip of 1856	56
$600 Union Mutual Ins. scrip of 1857	40¾
15 shares Chicago and Rock Island R. R.	96¾
5 shares Bank of Sing Sing	70
20 shares Chatham Bank	85¾
3 shares East River Bank	85½
20 shares Farmers and Citizens' Bank of L. I.	78½
17 shares Importers and Traders' Bank	118
20 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co.	115
25 shares Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	147¾
10 shares Hope Fire Ins. Co.	94
25 shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co.	127¾
10 shares Knickerbocker Stage Co.	51¾
100 shares Marble and Stone Carving Co.	5
50 shares Vegetable Preservative Co.	55

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Cal. St. 7s, '75 .s3	60	500	Reading R. R.	80
6,000	Virginia 6s	91¼	450	do.	80¼
500	do.	91	450	do. b60	80½
3,000	Ill. Cen. R'd Bs	90½	380	do. s60	80
5,000	do.	90½	50	Mich. Cen. RR.	94¾
25	Pacific Mail St. Co.	73	250	M. S. & N. In. R. R.	60½
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	18¾	40	do. s7	60½
100	do. b60	18¾	14	M. S. & N. I. sp. st.	89½
150	N. Y. Cent. R. ...s30	85	100	Clev. & Tol. R. ...s3	64
200	do. s60	84¾	300	do.	64¾
100	do. b60	85¾	100	Erie Railroad ...s60	35
150	do.	85¾	100	do. s30	35
5	do.	85¾	100	do.	35
200	do. s30	85	100	do.	35
210	do.	85¾	100	do. b60	35
200	Clev. & Pitts. R. ...s3	46	150	do. s60	34¾
50	do. s10	45	100	do. s3	35
300	do.	45	50	do.	35¼
1000	do. s60	44¾	100	do. b60	35¼
200	Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	96½	250	do. s30	34¾
100	do. b60	96¾	450	Ill. Cent. R. R. ...b3	139½
50	Harlem R. R.	19	50	do.	139½
700	do.	11¾	100	do. s60	138

THURSDAY, May 28—P. M.

The steamer *Arabia*, from Liverpool Saturday, May 16, at this port, last evening, brings a week's later Money and General market news from Europe. The Cotton market at Liverpool was a small fraction dearer after the arrival out of the *Arabia* with accounts from this side of the rapidly decreasing receipts. But speculation was not active. The weather had become less unfavorable for the English crops, and Grain and Flour in consequence were less firm. The London Discount market and the Funds, together with the state of the Bank of England, had all improved, while the price of money on Stock loans continued high. Consols during the week were as dear as 94¼ ₩ cent., closing 94 for money and 94⅝ for the June account. In American Stocks, the business was not large. The prices are quoted higher by 3@4 ₩ cent. for Illinois Central shares, closing with sales at 132¼, and 133 asked. The Bonds 90 ₩ cent. New-York Central 7 ₩ cent. Bonds, 93@95; Sixes, 79¼, sales ex coupon; shares 82@84; Erie 7 ₩ Cents. of 1883, '84, sales; Sinking Funds, 82@84; Southern Michigan Sinking Funds, 70@72; Michigan Central shares, 87@89; the Bonds of 1869, 90@92. These quotations from the Stock Exchange list of Friday P. M., May 15. The circular of BARING, of same date, remarks:

The transactions are very trifling. United States 6s, 106@108¼; Massachusetts 5s Sterling, 99@100½; Maryland 5s, Sterling, 89@91; Mississippi Union Bank Bonds, 20, buyers; Pennsylvania Certificates, 75, sellers; Bonds, 81@83; Virginia 6s, Bonds, 83@85; 5s, Sterling, 84@86; Canada 6s, 112@112½; 5s, 100@101½; Grand Trunk Bonds, 91@93; Preferential do., 101½@102; Grand Trunk Shares, £16@£16 10s.; Nova Scotia 6s, Bonds, 104½; New-Brunswick, 103; Quebec City, 100@100½; Pennsylvania Central Railroad Bonds, 1st Mortgage, 89, buyers; 2d Mortgage, 92, sellers; New-York and Erie 7s, Bonds, 1883, 83@85; Illinois Central 7s, 89@91; Freeland, 107@109; Michigan Central 8s, 1869, 91@93.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 9th of May, gives the following result, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£5,163,146	Decrease	£737,014
Other deposits	10,081,364	Increase	590,620
Rest	3,399,676	Increase	49,807
Government securities	10,908,838	Decrease	996,885
Other securities	18,630,357	Increase	219,534
Notes unemployed	4,296,355	Increase	672,900

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,341,590, being a decrease of £434,640, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £9,808,127, showing an increase of £249,300, when compared with the preceding return.

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 8th inst.:

May.		FOR MONEY. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	FOR ACCOUNT. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Saturday,	9	93⅞	94¼	94⅛	94	94¼	94¼
Monday,	11	93⅞	94	93⅞	94	94¼	94¼
Tuesday,	12	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	94¼	94¼	94¼
Wed.	13	93⅞	94¼	93⅞	94¼	94¼	94¼
Thursday,	14	94	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
Friday,	15	93⅞	94	94	94¼	94¼	94⅝

The following is the latest money report from the London *Times*:

FRIDAY EVENING.—The funds this morning again opened with great steadiness, but a severe pressure for loans on stock and Exchequer bills, coupled with the arrival of unfavorable rates of exchange from China, caused a reaction of nearly ⅛ ₩ cent., from which there was only a partial recovery. Consols for money were first quoted 94@⅛, and after having touched 93⅞ they left off at 93⅞@94 for money, and 94⅛ for the 4th of June. In the early part of the day the rate for advances on Government securities was 7 ₩ cent., but only small amounts were attracted to the market, and it then went to 8 ₩ cent., at which a large sum was lent for a few days upon Consols by one of the joint-stock banks. It is a remarkable circumstance that the sudden requirements which created such extraordinary signs of difficulty are understood not to have exceeded £150,000.

In the Discount Market and at the Bank of England there was increased activity.

In the Foreign Exchanges this afternoon the rates [illegible] were heavier. [illegible]

The final quotations of the French Three per Cents on the Paris Bourse this evening were 69f. 85c. for Money, and 69f. 85c. for the end of the month, being no alteration.

The Corn Market was again dull to-day, at the decline of Monday.

The Bank of France returns for the past month confirm the anticipation expressed in the Paris letters a few days back, that the stock of bullion would show no material alteration. Although the amount purchased at artificial prices during the period has been one-third less than that in the previous month, it has been nearly sufficient to meet such drain as still continues, the total now held being £9,[illegible], or within £70,000 of the total last published.

The gradual but steady influx of gold which seems during the last week or two to have set in from most quarters, is beginning to lead to discussion as to the probability of an early return to the rate of 6 per cent. by the Bank of England. [illegible] £300,000, so as to raise the total to £9,[illegible], a further improvement to the extent of about half a million will still most probably be required before any alteration can be looked for. This, however, may now take place at any moment. The change of wind gives a prospect of the speedy arrival from Australia of about £700,000; each weekly packet from New-York will bring a considerable sum; about 50,000 sovereigns are on their way from Constantinople; and to-day some bills on London of large amount, drawn from St. Petersburg against gold shipped, have made their appearance—the aggregate expected thence being at least £300,000 or £500,000. It was at about this date last year that a sudden and strong, although only temporary revival from a long period of depression took place. On the 17th of May, 1856, the Bullion stood at £9,800,000, and in the succeeding week it reached £10,550,000, the Bank meanwhile having reduced their rates, which, for the past half year had been at 6@7 ₩ cent., according to the term of the paper, to 6 ₩ cent. for all descriptions. By the 31st of May a further augmentation had occurred to £11,380,000, the rate having two days previously been lowered to 5 ₩ cent. Up to the end of June, the favorable movement continued without interruption, until the bullion had reached £13,070,000, and the rate of discount was put at 4½ ₩ cent. The tide then again turned, and from that period to the present, an interval of nearly 11 months, with very few exceptions, each weekly statement has shown a falling off. The signs of reaction, therefore, have not arrived before the time at which, from all past experience, it might fairly have been expected. It is to be hoped that it will not be as rapid and delusive as that of last year; but it is upon the discretion of the public with regard to foreign undertakings that this will in a great degree depend, although the progress of the silk crop and the prospects of the European grain harvest must, for the next three months, constitute the main considerations.

BANK OF FRANCE—MAY ACCOUNT, 1857.

	May vs.	April.
Capital of the Bank	f.91,250,000	f.91,250,000
Reserve of the bank	12,980,750	12,980,750
Ditto in landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Bank notes in circulation	536,252,500	535,632,600
Ditto of the branch banks	56,684,900	58,756,495
Bank notes to order	7,088,990	5,048,566
Receipts payable at sight	8,202,188	8,851,027
Treas. acc. current creditor	81,587,611	68,819,093
Sundry accounts current	124,386,504	115,459,910
Ditto with the branch banks	22,057,962	24,061,851
Dividends payable	532,921	680,620
Discounts and sund. interests	1,682,316	2,172,818
Commission on deposits	15,840,450	11,948,712
Re-disc. the last six months	1,981,788	1,981,788
Protested bills	24,891	22,001
Sundries	3,842,857	2,804,175
Total	952,067,033	939,330,088
Cash in hand	105,161,025	106,068,194
Cash in the branch banks	132,151,543	138,971,457
Commercial bills overdue	393,739	644,098
Commercial bills discounted but not yet due	269,480,416	262,365,449
Ditto in the branch banks	263,254,191	255,484,370
Advanced on dep. of bullion	1,834,800	697,800
Ditto by the branch banks	1,249,000	1,944,800
Adv. on French pub. securities	24,092,586	24,162,488
Ditto by the branch banks	5,375,190	5,855,800
Adv'd on railway securities	12,738,300	12,722,100
Ditto by the branch banks	5,083,850	5,863,850
Adv'd on agreement of 1846	55,000,000	55,000,000
Government stock reserved	12,980,750	12,980,750
Ditto disposable	53,189,860	56,274,110
Hotel and furniture of bank	4,000,000	4,000,000
Landed prop. branch banks	5,311,980	5,306,274
Expenses of management	1,577,382	1,211,862
Premium on gold and silver	1,689,503	1,488,651
Sundries	348,441	850,583
Total	952,067,033	939,330,088

The California Mail steamer *Illinois* arrived *at this port this afternoon, with the mails and treasure* which left San Francisco on the 5th May. The manifest of Gold for New-York amounts to $1,658,072. The steamer on the Pacific side left San Francisco with $2,176,622, of which $521,358 was for English account, to go direct from the Isthmus of Panama. The mining news continues satisfactory. The market accounts are not quite so good as by the previous arrival, and of the growing crops much complaint is made. The market at San Francisco for Money is reported very stringent, owing, in part, to the closing up of a prominent Atlantic banking concern, and the withdrawal, also, of some means which had heretofore been employed on European account. The Legislature of California had adjourned, after perfecting the bill for the assumption and liquidation of the State debt, which measure needs to be confirmed by a vote of the people at the next general election in September. The San Francisco papers appear to entertain no doubt of the favorable result of this trial of popular good faith. The receipts of Gold Dust from the interior during the month of April by the express of WELLS, FARGO & Co. alone was $3,500,000. The deposits for coinage at the Branch Mint at San Francisco was 131,612 ounces, and the coinage $2,975,000, mostly in double eagles.

The improvement in the Stock Market noted yesterday was fully maintained to-day, and a further advance realized on both the leading New-York Railroads, and on Reading. The fluctuations from the closing of yesterday afternoon in these three descriptions were:

New-York and Erie..34¾@34¼@34¼@35@35¼@35¼
New-York Central..85@85¼@85¼@85, seller 60 days.
Reading......79¾@79¾@80@80¼@80, seller 60 days.

There were also heavy transactions, chiefly on options to the seller, in Cleveland and Pittsburg, and Cleveland and Toledo, and an advance in Illinois Central shares to 140 ₩ cent.; Southern Michigan was steady at 60½; the Guaranteed Stock ½ ₩ cent. lower than on Wednesday. The transfers of Erie were made with considerable difficulty to-day, and the low prices of the week have induced outside purchases to an extent that has materially lessened the supply of certificates for the use of the Street. The *shorts* endeavored, this afternoon, to draw out the cash stock for to-morrow's use, by offering liberal differences, seller 60 days. The demonstration against New-York Central has resulted poorly for the sellers. The transactions at the advance prices, to-day, were over 4,000 shares. The pretence that the attack was induced by diminished receipts, is scarcely borne out by the fact that, for the first seven months of the Railway year, the traffic reached the unprecedented sum of $4,731,000, against $4,149,000 the same period last year, and $3,568,000 the year previous. State Stocks show a little more firmness, and Railway Bonds of the issue of the leading trunk lines are tolerably steady, though without speculative activity.

There is no change in Money affairs to-day. The market is easy. In Foreign bills, since the sailing of Wednesday's steamer, there have been some transactions among the Bankers themselves at 109¼ ₩ cent., in anticipation of the *Arago* sailing for Havre on Saturday. The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $70,068; paid, $78,415; balance, $12,831,110.

The Coupons, due 1st of June, on the Eastern Extension Bonds of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company will be paid, on and after that day, at the Shoe and Leather Bank.

The Mint and the New Cents.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The demand at the Mint for the new cent has already so far encroached on the supply as to compel the officers to suspend for a little time. Sixty thousand dollars of this coin, six million pieces, were paid out on Monday and Tuesday, and orders are still coming in from all quarters of the Union, even from the South and Southwest, where the old cent never obtained circulation—lowest prices there being graduated to the smallest silver coin. From present indications, the old cent will be hurried out of use and out of sight, even sooner than were the small Spanish fractions of a dollar. Some of our Water-street dealers, who supply the small groceries about the city, [illegible] bad barrels of [illegible] are exchanging for the new. These [illegible] are prominently exposed in their [illegible] exchanged for gold and silver coin; [illegible] could not have been made with the old [illegible] while the public is being rapidly relieved of a [illegible] the grocers, and those who lost most on their [illegible] being relieved of a burden.

Failures in the Country.

From the Independent, May 28.

The following are the reported failures, assignments, &c., for the week:

[illegible], Palmer & Ward, Portland, Me., suspended.
[illegible] M. Nichols, Lyndon, Vt., suspended; goods attached.
[illegible] Silvester, New-Bedford, Mass., suspended.
[illegible] Hyman, New-Bedford, Mass., suspended.
American Hosiery Co., Waterbury, Conn., failed.
J. & P. Noyes, Stonington, Conn., assigned.
George V. Steele & Co., New-York City, suspend, [illegible] liabilities about $50,000.
Greene & [illegible], New-York City, suspended.
[illegible] Bloodgood, New-York City, failed; liabilities about $40,000, of which $24,000 is said to be confidential.
[illegible], Hosack & Dewitt, New-York City, suspended.
Miller, Orton & Co., Auburn, N. Y., asking an extension.
Farrer & Day, Elmira, N. Y., assigned.
Joseph Ellicott, Batavia, N. Y., assigned.
A. S. Baker, Middleport, N. Y., assigned.
Jonathan Eggleston, Marcellus, N. Y., assigned.
I. N. Ralston, Elizabethtown, N. J., suspended.
Jacob Prints, Philadelphia, Penn., suspended.
I. I. Cannon, Delaware City, Del., failed and left the place.
W. B. Murray & Co., Baltimore, Md., suspended.
Nachman & Seger, Baltimore, Md., suspended.
Russell & McAfee, Wheeling, Va., suspended.
Robert Porter, Ritchie, C. H., Va., suspended.
Joseph F. Church, Charleston, S. C., asking an extension.
Jacob Pool, Minerva, Ky., suspended.
Hutchinson & Palmer, Cleveland, Ohio, suspended.
P. P. Chamberlain, Laporte, Ind., failed.
Thomas I. Moriarty, La Salle, Ind., suspended.
C. R. Dunbar, Kalamazoo, Mich., failed.
McClure, McNeal & Co., Lansing, Mich., suspended.
Emerson, Foster & Powell, Monroe, Wis., sold out.
Evan Morris, Cambria, Wis., suspended.
O. H. Pratt, Dubuque, Iowa, sold out and suspended; liabilities about $75,000.
Johnston & Shaw, Dubuque, Iowa, assigned.

All failures, suspensions, &c., reported to us by at least two responsible parties, have been, now are, and will continue to be published. No omissions have been made within this limitation, except a few so small that we deemed their publication of no importance to the public.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 28.

FLOUR in improved demand. Sales at $7 75@8 25. WHISKY is excited under advices from New-Orleans, and has advanced 5c.; sales 800 bbls. at 30c. ₩ gallon, with holders at the close asking 35c. The demand is large, with a falling off in receipts of one third. BACON—Sales at 10½c. for Shoulders, and 11¾c. for Sides. MESS PORK—not much in market; sales at $24.

OSWEGO, Thursday, May 28.

FLOUR—Market firm. Sales 2,000 bbls. at $6 60@$6 70 for Straight State, and $6 87@$7 81 for Western. WHEAT better; sales 30,000 bushels, at $1 50 for Canada Club, and $1 38 for Chicago Spring, to arrive. CORN advanced; small sales at 95c. *Freights to New-York*—Flour, 35c.; Wheat, 10c. *Lake Imports*—40,000 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—30,000 bushels Wheat, and 3,000 bbls. Flour.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 28.

Stocks firm. Reading Railroad, 39⅝; Long Island Railroad, 11¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 46.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 28, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in request, and are held with more firmness. Pearls, $7 25; Pots, $7 37½ ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Privately, there is very little stir; prices exhibit a downward tenor. Java, 15½c.@15¾c.; Laguayra, 12c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11½c.; Jamaica, 11¼c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 11 5-16c.; Bahia, 10½c. ₩ lb. By auction, sales were made of 4,278 bags Rio at 10½c.@11¾c. ₩ lb., average, $10 87 ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in fair demand at about yesterday's closing currency.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12	12	12	12
Middling	14	14¼	14¼	14¾
Middling Fair	14¾	14¾	14¾	15
Fair	14¾	14¾	15¼	15½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is brisk and buoyant. Sales: 12,450 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 75@$6 80
Straight State	6 80@ 6 85
Extra State	6 95@ 7 15
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 75@ 6 90
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 80@ 7 00
Fancy Michigan	6 75@ 6 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 95@ 8 00
Extra Ohio	7 25@ 8 75
Fancy Genesee	7 40@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 75@ 9 00
Extra Missouri	8 00@ 10 00

Canadian is steadily improving. Sales have been reported of about 700 bbls., in lots, at from $6 75@$8 75 for superfine to choice extra, ₩ bbl. Southern is briskly inquired for, and is very firm. The transactions since our last, comprise about 2,000 bbls. very low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 [illegible] ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce, and worth $4 00@$6 for Fine to Superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is also rare and needed at $4 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in request, mainly for home use, at advancing prices. Sales: 34,500 bushels, including inferior to very good Canadian White at $1 [illegible]; Canadian Club and Spring at $1 [illegible]; good to prime Western White at $1 [illegible]; and fair Western Red at $1 [illegible] ₩ bushel. Rye and Barley are scarce and held above the views of buyers. Oats are in fair request and are worth 68c.@73c. for Western; 68c.@69c. for State, and 64c.@65c. for Jersey, ₩ bushel. Corn is pretty active at firmer prices. Sales 38,000 bushels, at $1@$1 01½ for mixed, in store; $1@$1 03 for yellow, and $1 02@$1 04 for white, ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 800 bales River transpired at 95c.@$1 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—There were 30 bales last year's growth purchased at 7c.@11c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Quiet and languid.

LEAD—Dull and drooping.

LIME—Rockland, 87½c.@90c. for Common and $1 20 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sells slowly at former prices. Porto Rico, in hhds. at 60c.@70c.; Cuba Muscovado, 55c.@62c.; Clayed Cuba, 50c.@52c.; and New-Orleans, 75c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The market for the leading articles appears inactive, yet firm, to-day.

OILS—Have not varied much.

PROVISIONS—Pork is somewhat brisker and firmer. Sales: 900 bbls., in lots, at $23 80@$23 90 for Mess, and $19 25@$19 30 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand and are up to 10⅝c.@11c. for Hams, and 9⅝c.@9¾c. for shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is salable and worth 11¾c.@12½c. ₩ lb. Lard is in good demand and is firm. The transactions since our last reach about 400 bbls. and tierces, mostly fair to prime, at 14¼c.@14½c. ₩ lb. Beef is in fair request at full prices. The transactions since our last consist of 500 bbls., at $14@$15 for Country Mess; $16 50@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do., ₩ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $28@$31 ₩ tc. Beef Hams $23 50@$24 ₩ bbl. Butter is plenty, and in but moderate demand at 18c.@18c. for new Ohio; 20c.@24c. for common to very good new State, and 28c.@27c. for prime to choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 8c.@11c.

RICE—Continues in fair request, at former rates, $4 25@$5 37½ for common to choice ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Parties still differ about prices. Sales unimportant.

TALLOW—3,000 lbs. prime brought 11¼c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Is scarce and quiet at about 37c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Exhibited no important change. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3d.@3⅛d. ₩ bale; Flour, 3d.@3d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 3d.@4d. ₩ bushel; Beef, 6d.@1s. ₩ tierce; Resin, 6d.@9d. ₩ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 10s.@15s. 6d. ₩ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship City of Manchester, for Liverpool—Mrs. E. Bate, Mrs. E. Bate, Miss Eliza Perkins, Mrs. Brown, Miss Sykes, Miss Yates, C. Hubbard and lady, Miss Bonieche, Mornbrook, Miss M. Wood, Mrs. Major and child, Mrs. Smith, Jas. Gray, lady and 3 children, Miss Macfarlane, Mrs. Wolf and infant, Mrs. Gaynor, J. G. Nash, Mrs. Cortes and family, Mr. Carr and lady, J. T. Robinson and lady, Mr. Powell and lady, Mr. Ingermann, lady and 2 children, Dr. McWhinney, Mr. Powers, lady and niece, Mr. Howlden, lady and child, Messrs. Jaques, Lyon, Bailey, Foley, Glasspole, Rainsford, Marvine, Davies, Dutchliffe, Jackson, Henry, D. Marvie, Smith, Fisher, Brown, Greenland, Fowler, Boydell, Littlebose, Richardson, McCorquodale, Gunari, Rowell, Boverie, Bammond, Jones, Lamson, Wright, Hoyle, Amer, Causton, Sikes, Limer, Peters, Crosby, Dillon, Riley, Lamming, Sanford, Canton, Jukes, Lyman, Handy, Simons, Baxter, Hale, Robinson, and 138 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Illinois, from Aspinwall—L. Lewis and lady, J. H. Coghill, lady and servant, A. Hunter and lady, E. Lord and lady, Miss Lord, Jno. K. Hackett, lady and daughter, Mrs Curty, M. Brannagin, lady, child and servant, Dr. Rice, lady, child and servant, Mrs. Moshell, J. W. Morrison, L. L. Mastic, Mrs. Wheaton and son, Mrs. Tillinghast, C. Crocker, Jno. Gilley, W. F. Benchley, T. A. Freeman, lady and son, H. Robinson, J. J. Friedman, Esq., R. Camden, lady, mother and servant, N. Merrill, A. Easton, J. O'Donohue, lady and servant, S. Coady, C. H. Lewis, R. Parker, J. Hillebrant, J. N. Wright, J. Church, R. Dunn, lady and 2 children, Mrs. Roscle and child, W. T. Grew and 2 children, H. Weaver, Jr., F. H. Damon, C. Weigand, lady and child, J. Beane, J. A. Buckman, H. A. Overback, lady and 2 children, P. E. Miller, lady and 3 children, T. X. Clark and lady, L. Hanford, lady and 2 children, Miss Mann, J. W. Dager and lady, J. R. Bonneaux, Mrs. Leffingwell, 2 children and servant, P. G. Childs, Mrs. Penhallow and 3 children, Dr. R. Murray, U. S. A., Dr. C. H. Lamb, U. S. A., R. C. Rollins, John Sickels, E. Rankin, S. Plummer, J. B. Rose, W. J. Humphrey and lady, Mrs. Dr. Holman, 2 children and servant, M. Cunningham, Col. W. G. Pardee and lady, Miss Pardee, Thos. Maguire, Wm. Burger, Mrs. Many and child, Sarah Hill, Mrs. Lowe and three children, C. Terhune, Mrs. Van Saun, P. B. Manchester, J. Sweet, H. W. Beebe, Mrs. Barker and child, Samuel Allyn, J. Dusenberry and servant, H. Dusenberry, S. Friedenthal, Miss Nye, J. J. Gray, Esq., Mrs. Stevens and son, Dr. P. G. Griffin, lady and child, E. Hartless and lady, A. Flacschaker, Miss Garboe, F. H. Hurd, C. McAllister, C. B. Bullard, lady and two children, Mrs. Johnson and child, Gen. C. L. Wilson, Margaret McCurdy, H. H. Doty and lady, J. M. Loring, E. Woodruff, J. Kingsbury, Mrs. Macey, A. C. Peachey, Esq., Mrs. Hart and three daughters, Lieut. Wm. Hazen and servant, U. S. A., Mrs. Smith, son and servant, Mrs. Blackman, Capt. T. J. Cram, U. S. A., M. Morehead, Jr., E. Skiff, H. Olstead, John Harper, J. Phillips, L. Fitch, D. Seals, R. Baldridge, J. Richards, A. Bryant, W. Bryant, P. A. Williams, J. M. Bostwick, S. Dunnelos, W. Welsh, M. M. Baker, E. Binn, J. Hartman, P. Bonhan, J. E. Wood, Mrs. Smith and 3 children, W. Pinkney, John F. Talley, Miss Gifford, H. A. Hood and lady, C. L. Church, M. L. Browne, Mrs. Farrel and children, [illegible] and 3 children, and [illegible] in forward cabin. Total, [illegible].

In steamship Arabia, from Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], Caldwell, Dr. Sharpe, Mrs. Caldwell and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bowell, Jr., Mrs. Dunn & Nurse, Mrs. Fleming, Miss Colgate, Mrs. Colgate, [illegible], Miss Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lambert, [illegible]

In steamship Prometheus, from New-Orleans and Havana—Mrs. Darcy, Miss Fanny Darcy, Miss Louisa Darcy, Mrs. Chew and infant, Miss E. Grayson, Dr. Gomahl and lady, child and nurse, Mrs. Thomson and servant, S. Davis and son, A. Duncan, Mrs. E. Porter, T. S. Barlow, Mrs. M. D. Wofford, Miss Elizabeth A. Wofford, Miss H. C. Wood, Miss Ella Rook, A. T. Ryan, Mrs. Moalie, Mrs. M. Phillips, Miss G. Dubosque, W. Allen, E. Bruscoum and lady, Capt. F. A. Hussey, W. Blake, E. Bethier, J. Greer, W. F. Chadwick and lady, Lieut. Bixby, U. S. A., E. C. Durrance, J. McKenzie, C. Pardo, A. Rose, A. Mela, F. C. Broadwood, M. D. Ricardo, C. Nozeros, J. Marietiny and lady, K. A. Mackintosh and lady, J. Williams, J. Saborit, S. B. Mariano, Miss Hyatt, J. Saborot, Benito Velosa, and many others in steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—J. Edgar, F. S. Campen, R. Wolfe, E. Jones, M. Flagg, Wm. Ketchum and lady, J. C. Clifford, E. Sullivan, Jas. Franklin, Mrs. E. M. Tyler and child, B. Fawcett, Professor Taylor, Wm. Edsall, Mr. Kelly and lady, J. A. Nichols, F. Lippincott and lady, W. B. Smith, A. Sement, Miss Armstrong, Miss Jaines, W. W. Chamberlain, James Caulfield, E. C. Dunn, James Redpath, Miss Murphy, Ed. Perkins and lady, and 34 in steerage.

In ship Northumberland, from London—Francis Octavius Gisser, George S. Nutting, Mr. and Mrs. Truman.

In bark W. H. Gaston, from Barbadoes—Mr. Henry Dreighton, Mrs. J. King and children, Elizabeth Mall, E. L. Watson and lady, George F. Lovey and lady, child and nurse, B. Worm.

In schr. Albert Field, from Bermuda—H. W. Robinson and lady, Miss Harriet E. T. Robinson, Samuel S. G. Frith and lady, Miss Edith Cox, Miss Rosalie Lightbourne, Chas. H. Robinson, Wm. Black, Master T. T. Smith.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 33 | Sun sets..... 7 25 | Moon sets.. 12 19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook... 9 46 | Gov. Island 12 46 | Hell Gate. 1 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 28.

Cleared.

Ships Plymouth Rock, Hammond, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; F. Forrester, Sherman, New-Orleans, Robson & Fordick; Celestial, Mosher, Quebec, Barclay & Livingston; E. Robinson, Robinson, Calais, Snow & Burgess.

Barks Harvest, Nichols, Savannah, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Walton, (Br.) Parker, Glasgow, Mosnick & Wheelock; Serafina, Lissang, Matanzas, Purcell & Roberts; C. Brewer, Dean, Rockland, Metcalf & Duncan; W. B. Brodie, Williams, Mobile, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Brigs Gesine Knippel, (Old.) Myer, Stettin, W. F. Schmidt; Francoisa, Upton, Machias, Mayhew, Talbot & Co.; C. W. King, Corbet, Norfolk, Buck, Son & Co.

Schooners Banquet, Bartlett, Norfolk, [illegible]; Josephine, Waterbury, Philadelphia, [illegible] J. S. Brooks; Grafton, Portland, G. L. Hatch & Co.; J. M. Warren, Chapman, New-Haven, master; F. A. Hall, [illegible], Philadelphia; Robert & William, Indianola, Murray, New-Orleans; Laytin & Hurlbut; [illegible], Jayne, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.

Barge Marine, Shriver, Baltimore.

Propeller Tacony, Wilson, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamship Illinois, Boggs, Aspinwall May 19, Kingston 20th, with treasure and passengers to I. W. Raymond.

Steamship Arabia, (Br.,) Stone, Liverpool May 16, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. May 16, 4 P. M., exchanged signals with Washington, William [illegible], Tamerlane, Rosine Caryhall, and Bessie [illegible]. 17th, 6 A. M., Tuskar abeam, exchanged signals with R. M. steamship America, bd. in; 19th, 4 A. M., lat. 51 29, lon. 19, exchanged signals with ship Yorkshire, bd. W.; 26th, 4 A. M., exchanged signals with R. M. steamship Asia, from New-York for Liverpool.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, New-Orleans May 18, and Havana 22d, with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts. May 23, off Havana, exchanged signals with bark Mercury, of New-York, bound in. May 26, passed ship China, stg. S.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, from Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants. 26th inst. passed an unknown bark, high ashore, 30 miles S. of the Highlands, with sails all loose—no doubt went on this morning during the fog.

Ship Sir Robert Peel, (Ham.,) Surgens, Hamburg 37 ds., with mdse. and 310 passengers to E. E. Amsinck.

Ship Johann, (Brem.,) Kohn, Bremen April 23, in ballast, with 191 passengers to Stauben & Bager. 18th, lat. 42, lon. 51 20, saw a large iceberg.

Ship Joseph Gilchrist, (of Thomaston,) Gilchrist, Liverpool April 24, with mdse. and 706 passengers to Snow & Burgess.

Ship Northumberland, Spencer, London and Portsmouth April 27, with mdse. and 296 passengers to Morgan & Wiley.

Bark Corinthian, (of Providence, R. I.,) Hayward, April 17, with molasses to Dulage Bro. Sld. in co. with schr. J. W. Lindsey, Clark, for Baltimore, and saw her on the 26th, in lat. 31 24, lon. 77 30, having three feet water in her hold, all hands at the pumps, and bailing out of the main hatch—had thrown over some sugar—and saw her again at 4 P. M.—when they were gaining on the water—lost sight of her in the dark. May 27, lat. 38 40, lon. 73, saw a bark stg. E., showing blue signal with white ball in it.

Bark J. A. Lee, (of Boston,) Sutton, Matanzas May 17, with sugar to master. Sld. in co. with ship Victoria Reed, Preble, for Hamburg; bark Horace, Carver, for Savannah; brig Rufus Soule, Davis, for New-Orleans.

Bark W. H. Gaston, Maxwell, Barbadoes May 12, with sugar, &c., to Bishop & Bro., of New-Haven.

Bark Saranac, (of Newport,) Bigley, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to master.

Bark Chase, Carlton, Buenos Ayres March 28, with wool, hides, &c., to master.

Brig Nathan, (of Machias,) Spencer, Sagua la Grande May 17, with molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to master. March 28, on the outward passage, lat. 38, lon. 71, fell in with the wreck of brig [illegible] Carver, dismasted, abandoned, and full of water, the sea making a complete breach over her. Sld. in co. with bark Corinthian and schr. J. W. Linsey, for New-York.

Brig Ocean Bird, Lewis, Sierra Leone, Africa, April 16, with hides, &c., to C. Durand.

Brig Tempest, (of Wiscasset,) Wood, Rio Grande March 21, with bone ashes to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Left no Am. vessels. Experienced heavy weather on the passage, stove boats, &c.; been 9 ds. N. of Bermuda.

Brig Hobart, (of Edmonds, Me.,) Larkin, Kingston, Jam., 7th inst., with logwood to Smith & Boynton. May 14, Saml. McMilne, seaman, died from mortification of the leg, caused by injuries received in Kingston—he was a native of New-York. May 16, Geo. Hill, seaman, of Boston, died of constipation of the bowels.

Schr. Loyal Scranton, Lowden, Savannah 4 ds., with cotton to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr. Justina Bansell, (of Baltimore,) Young, Port Spain, Trinidad, May 8, with sugar to master.

Schr. Albert Field, (of Taunton,) Phillips, Bermuda 6 ds., with potatoes to Wm. M. Smith.

Schr. John Howard, (of Harwich,) Baker, Jacksonville, E. F., 7 ds., with lumber to J. T. Gilchrist.

Schr. Rough and Ready, (of Washington, N. C.,) Fletcher, Barcelona May 12, with hides, &c., to master. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Vancalla, Pound, Addison 8 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Col. F. Satterly, Griffing, Charleston 4 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. H. W. Johnson, Crellin, with mdse. from wreck of ship Irene, ashore at Morrisbee.

Schr. Yantic, Chase, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Cyrus Chamberlain, Hallett, Boston 3 ds., mdse.

Schr. Wauponse, Morris, Leipsic, Del., with grain.

Schr. Tyrone, Street, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr. Alabama, Collins, Delaware, coal to E. B. Fox.

Schr. Amanda, Davis, Addison, for [illegible].

Schr. Grace Darling, Carr, Providence, with mdse.

Schr. Bravo, Lovell, Boston, for Albany.

Propeller Westchester, Clark, Providence.

WIND—During the day, from S. S. E., and very thick at sunset.

Memoranda.

The schr. Amelia, from an eastern port, lumber loaded, was seen ashore on Gull Island, 27th, showing over cargo, and with a flag of distress flying. A sloop was seen going to her assistance.

The ships Star of the West, Shoppy, for St. John, N. B., and Thornton, Collins, for Liverpool, are at anchor at the S. W. Spit.

Capt. Spencer, of ship Northumberland, from London, reports: 22d inst., lat. 41 31, lon. 64 44, saw brig Nile, of Port Medway, N. S., water-logged and abandoned, with all sails set.

Spoken, &c.

April 22, lat. 18 24, lon. 23 35, ship Red Jacket, fm. Liverpool for Melbourne.

May 18, lat. 30 40, lon. 67 38, brig Fredonia, from New-York for Trinidad, Cuba.

May 26, lat. 39 20, lon. 72, whaling schr. James, of and from Sippican, 7 ds. out, with 7 bbls. oil.

May 27, off Cape May, whaling-schr. Roswell King, of and from Sippican, 7 ds. out, clean—whales in sight.

Foreign Ports.

At Sierra Leone, Africa, April 16, schrs. Kate Weston, Cook, for New-York in 10 ds.; Rockingham, Gillen, for Salem in 4 ds.

At Port Spain, Trinidad, May 8, bark Cordelia, of Philadelphia, for St. Thomas soon; schr. Somerset, fm. Baltimore, just arr.

At Kingston, Jam., May 7, bark Lucy, Redding, from Newport, for Bremen; Br. brig Milo, Anderson, for Cienfuegos, to load for Halifax.

At Barbadoes, May 12, bark Amazon, for Baltimore; brig Madener, from Boston, just arr.; also two other brigs and one schooner.